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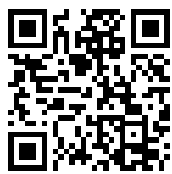

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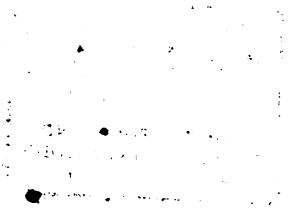

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Served in the 43rd and Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 1861–92, and commanded the 1st Battalion, 1891–92.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE,

1909.

AN ANNUAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS, FORMERLY THE 43RD AND 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Compiled and Edited
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN.

RAFTING AT MANDALAY, 1ST BATTALION

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THE

OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

CALENDAR for 1910.

Where no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

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JANUARY.

1 S	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2 S	1831, 43rd arrived home from Gibraltar. 1859, Private H. Addison, 43rd, gained the **V.C.** in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3 M	☾ 1h. 27m. p.m. 1809, *2nd Battalion* 43rd and *1st Battalion* 52nd at Calcabellos(Spain) during retreat on Corunna, rearguard had a smart skirmish. 1865, Colour-Sergeant Joseph Cooper promoted Quartermaster (43rd).
4 Tu	1815, *1st Battalion* 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth. 1831, 52nd embarked at Bristol for Waterford (Ireland).
5 W	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the River Constantino, the rearguard engaged with pursuing French.
6 Th	1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7 F	1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8 S	1807, *1st Battalion* 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England and proceeded to Canterbury. 1815, Lieuts. Duncan Campbell, Meyricke and Wilkinson (43rd) *killed* at New Orleans (America).
9 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard action on River Ladro.
10 M	1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for *1st Battalion* 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the *2nd Battalion* to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11 Tu	● 11h. 51m. a.m. 1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard busily engaged.
12 W	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard actions close to Corunna.
13 Th	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna; *1st Battalion* 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, *1st Battalion* arrived in South Africa.
14 F	1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15 S	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14½ years' service in India. 1889, the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna presented to the 43rd by General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B.
16 S	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.

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JANUARY.

17	M	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd embarked for England after Corunna. 1827, 43rd arrived in Portugal as part of the Army of Occupation.
18	Tu	☽ 10h. 21m. a.m. 1803, 52nd made *Light Infantry*.
19	W	1812, **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20	Th	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21	F	1900, 1*st Battalion* with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22	S	Accession Day. 1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23	S	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Battalions 52nd.
24	M	1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25	Tu	○ 11h. 51m. a.m. 1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna. 1815, 52nd quartered at St. Germains, near Paris.
26	W	1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27	Th	1809, 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd disembarked in England, after the retreat on Corunna, the former having lost 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 65 rank and file.
28	F	1817, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd disbanded.
29	S	1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brigadier-General Wheeler.
30	S	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31	M	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

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FEBRUARY.

1 Tu	1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin. 1908, H.M. Charles I, King of Portugal, was assassinated at Lisbon.
2 W	☾ 11h. 27m. a.m. 1814, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of Antwerp, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3 Th	1797, Sergeant-Major Robert Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4 F	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5 S	1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique.** 1792, 52nd encamped at French Rocks, before Seringapatam and Tippoo Sahib's Army.
6 S	1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on **Seringapatam.** 1857, Sergeant-Major George Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7 M	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the 52nd lost 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 9 rank and file *killed;* and 5 Officers, 2 Sergeants, and 23 rank and file *wounded*, and 9 men *missing*.
8 Tu	**Shrove Tuesday.** 1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Bergen-op-Zoom** (Holland).
9 W	**Ash Wednesday.** 1792, 52nd took part in the siege of Seringapatam.
10 Th	● 1h. 13m. a.m. 1900, 1*st Battalion* ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11 F	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12 S	1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, in the invasion of the Orange Free State, reached Ramdam.
13 S	1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1*st Battalion* at Waterval Drift.
14 M	**St. Valentine.** 1791, 52nd, pursuing Tippoo, arrived at Chittipet.
15 Tu	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with the Boers at Klip Drift.
16 W	☽ 6h. 33m. p.m. 1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at **Klip-Kraal**, South Africa, lost 9 men *killed*, and 1 Officer and 40 men *wounded*.

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FEBRUARY.

17 TH	Commencement of the campaign of 1814. 1900, 1*st Battalion* in pursuit of Cronje.
18 F	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at the **Battle of Paardeberg,** lost Major Day (mortally wounded), Lieuts. Bright and Ball-Acton and 5 rank and file *killed*; 3 Officers and 27 rank and file *wounded*.
19 S	1798, 52nd embarked at Madras for England after 15 years in India. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Kitchener's Kop, 6 rank and file *wounded*. 1901, H.M. the King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20 S	1809, Captain Joseph Carruthers, 43rd, died from the effects of a fall from his horse during the Corunna retreat. 1900, 1*st Battalion* investing Cronje.
21 M	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Paardeberg.
22 TU	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division.
23 W	1812, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1*st Battalion*.
24 TH	○ 3h. 36m. a.m. 1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1*st Battalion* opposite Cronje's Laager.
25 F	1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the **Gave du Pau** prior to the battle of **Orthes.**
26 S	1812, 1*st Battalion* 52nd from Ciudad Rodrigo marched on Badajoz. 1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 14 rank and file were saved.
27 S	1814, battle of **Orthes.** 1900. 1*st Battalion* present at the **Surrender of Cronje** and 4,072 Boers at Paardeberg, after 9 days' investment.
28 M	1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.

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MARCH.

1 Tu	St. David's Day. 1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2 W	1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3 Th	1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4 F	☾ 7h. 52m. a.m. 1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5 S	1791, commencement of the siege of **Bangalore** (India), 52nd present.
6 S	1900, 1*st Battalion*, marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein.
7 M	1870, Colour-Sergeant Denis Trehy and Private Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the advance on Bloemfontein.
8 Tu	1814, 52nd in reserve at night attack on **Bergen-op-Zoom.**
9 W	1811, pursuit of Massena.
10 Th	1879, 43rd left Madras for Rangoon, Burmah. 1886, 43rd left Quetta, Biluchistan, having lost 1 Officer and 92 rank and file in 10 months (from sickness). 1900, 1*st Battalion* on rearguard at **Driefontein.**
11 F	● 0h. 12m. p.m. 1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Capt. W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, killed at Lucknow.
12 S	1811, combat of **Redinha.**
13 S	1852, Lieut. *Hon.* H. Wrottesley, 43rd, *killed* in action at Fuller's Hoek, Kaffir war. 1870, the depôt 52nd attached to 43rd. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the **Capture of Bloemfontein.**
14 M	1811, combat of **Cazal Novo.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* marched into Bloemfontein.
15 Tu	1797, 43rd (1,000 strong), left Cowes for the West Indies. 1811, affair of **Foz d'Arronce.** 1905, Sergt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. *Lancashire Fusiliers.*
16 W	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.** 1852, 52nd moved from Limerick to Dublin. 1853, end of the Kaffir war. 1885, 52nd moved from Gibraltar to Egypt.

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MARCH.

17 TH	St. Patrick's Day. 1776, 52nd left Boston for Halifax (N.S.). 1811, Sergeant-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot for his Peninsular War services, and Sergeant-Major Mitchell, 52nd, promoted Ensign 88th Regiment.
18 F	☽ 3h. 37m. a.m. 1811, skirmish at Ponte de Marcella.
19 S	1812, commencement of second siege of **Badajoz.**
20 S	Palm Sunday. 1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21 M	1791, 52nd engaged at the capture of Bangalore Fortress.
22 TU	1842, 52nd left Barbadoes (West Indies) for Canada. 1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham, at Southsea.
23 W	1886, 43rd arrived at Poona from Quetta.
24 TH	1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th.
25 F	Good Friday. ○ 8h. 21m. p.m. 1812, siege of **Badajoz**; capture of the outwork of La Picurina.
26 S	1879, 43rd arrived at Thayetmyo (Burmah) from India.
27 S	Easter Sunday. 1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1886, 52nd left Egypt for India.
29 TU	1790, 52nd reached Aulloor (Southern India).
30 W	1885, 43rd left Bangalore (India) for Quetta (Biluchistan); strength, 19 Officers, 794 rank and file.
31 TH	1864, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

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APRIL.

1 F	1857, green goat's-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts. 1862, the establishment of the 43rd increased by one trained Bandmaster.
2 S	1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3 S	☾ 0h. 48m. a.m. 1811, combat of **Sabugal**; Lieuts. McDermid and Creighton, 43rd, *killed*.
4 M	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont.
5 Tu	1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6 W	1812, storming of **Badajoz,** 43rd lost Colonel Macleod, Commanding, and Lieuts. Hodgson, Harvest, and Taggart; 52nd lost Captains Jones, Madden, and Poole, and Lieuts. Booth and Royle.
7 Th	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd reached Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2*nd Battalion*, which returned to England.
8 F	1810, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd marched from Chatham to London to assist in quelling riots.
9 S	● 9h. 25m. p.m. 1885, 43rd left Kurrachee (Sind) by rail for Rindli, Bolan Pass.
10 S	1814, battle of **Toulouse.**
11 M	1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bombay from Egypt.
12 Tu	1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes (France).
13 W	1814, 52nd piquets entered Toulouse. 1886, 43rd entertained 52nd passing through Poona.
14 Th	1815, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15 F	1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.
16 S	☽ 2h. 4m. p.m. 1797, 43rd arrived at Jamaica.

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APRIL.

17	S	1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18	M	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America. 1842, 52nd arrived in Canada. 1866, 43rd left Auckland, New Zealand, for home.
19	Tu	1775, combat of **Lexington,** America. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bangalore (India) from Egypt.
20	W	1815, *2nd Battalion* 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21	Th	1794, 43rd at capture of **Guadaloupe.** 1864, 43rd engaged at **Maketu,** New Zealand.
22	F	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse, on declaration of peace.
23	S	St. George's Day. 1811, affair of outposts on the River Azava (Spain).
24	S	○ 1h. 23m. p.m. 1811, second affair of outposts on the River Azava.
25	M	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26	Tu	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27	W	1810, the Light Division marched to Almeida.
28	Th	1759, battle of **Sillery,** America.
29	F	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross's troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the **Gate Pa,** New Zealand; 7 Officers *killed* and 2 *wounded.*
30	S	1808, 52nd embarked for Sweden. 1888, 43rd moved from Shorncliffe to Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).

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MAY.

1 S	1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Biluchistan).
2 M	☾ 1h. 30m. p.m. 1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3 Tu	1873, 52nd left Malta for Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Tamar*.
4 W	1811, the Light Division on the River dos Casos, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5 Th	Ascension Day. 1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6 F	1841, death of Lt.-Colonel Henry Booth, commanding 43rd.
7 S	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8 S	1757, 43rd left England for North America. 1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd.
9 M	● 5h. 33m. a.m. 1873, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar.
10 Tu	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11 W	1809, detachments (2 companies) of 52nd served with Brigadier-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on the heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12 Th	1809, Passage of the **Douro.**
13 F	1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14 S	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15 S	Whit Sunday. 1791, engagement at **Seringapatam,** 52nd present.
16 M	*Bank Holiday.* ☽ 2h. 13m. a.m. 1813 at Espeja (Spain) prior to opening of campaign, during which the French were driven finally out of Spain. The Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington.

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MAY.

17 Tu	1808, 52nd with Army for protection of Sweden, reached the roadstead of Gothenburg from England.
18 W	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19 Th	1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* at Gibraltar for England.
20 F	1837, Headquarters 52nd disembarked at Gibraltar; first visit to the place.
21 S	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22 S	**Trinity Sunday.** 1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca, and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23 M	1870, New Zealand War medals presented to the 43rd. 1900, Sergeant F. Hudson, *1st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *S. Lanc. Regt.*
24 Tu	○ 5h. 39m. a.m. 1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich *en route* for Portugal.
25 W	1809, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26 Th	1874, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar and went into Cambridge Barracks after a tour of 6 years in the Mediterranean.
27 F	1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brigadier-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in *khaki*; the first Regiment so clothed.
28 S	1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29 S	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.
30 M	1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31 Tu	☾ 10h. 25m. p.m. 1816, *2nd Battalion* 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury.

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JUNE.

1 W	1813, the Light Division passed the Douro and encamped at Toro.
2 TH	1825, Lt.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne promoted.
3 F	1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd proceeded from Castel Sarrasin (France) to Bordeaux, whence, on the 17th, it embarked for England. 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch;* detachment of the 52nd on board.
4 S	1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5 S	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6 M	1765, 52nd embarked at Cork for North America.
7 TU	● 1h. 16m. p.m. 1842, 52nd moved from St. John to Fredericton, New Brunswick.
8 W	1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9 TH	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10 F	1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11 S	1762, capture of **Moro,** Havanna, 43rd present. 1812, the Light Division left El Boden (Spain) *en route* to Salamanca. 1885, Lieut. Spencer, 43rd, died of cholera at Quetta.
12 S	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax, N.S., for Staten Island. 1813, at Horillas (Spain), the Light Division caught up the French rear-guard and was occupied all day.
13 M	1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14 TU	☽ 4h. 19m. p.m. 1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived. 1856, 52nd attacked by cholera at Lucknow, and during the next two months lost 86 men.
15 W	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1815, 52nd reached Enghien (Waterloo Campaign).
16 TH	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium. 1815, 52nd with Sir H. Clinton's Division marched on Soignies, halted for the night at Brain-le-Conte at midnight in torrents of rain.

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JUNE.

17 F	1775, battle of **Bunker's Hill** (America). 1815, 52nd started at 2 a.m., reached Waterloo, and remained in bivouac in a ploughed field in heavy rain.
18 S	1815, battle of **Waterloo**; 52nd lost 1 Officer and 26 rank and file *killed*, and 8 Officers, 10 Sergeants, and 150 rank and file *wounded*.
19 S	1775, affair of **Lexington** (America); Lieut. Hull, 43rd, *killed*. 1815, 52nd commenced march on Paris.
20 M	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binck.
21 Tu	1813, battle of **Vittoria**. 1864, engagement of **Te Ranga** (43rd); Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the **V.C.**
22 W	○ 8h. 12m. p.m. 1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23 Th	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24 F	**Midsummer Day.** 1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25 S	1800, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Southampton to join expedition to Quiberon. 1844, Sergeant-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26 S	1813, the Light Division pursuing the French reached Olonez. 1889, Sergeant Thomas Diver, 43rd, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *Warwickshire Regt.*
27 M	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28 Tu	1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey. 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Plymouth on termination of the Peninsular War.
29 W	1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada. 1900, 1*st Battalion* Mounted Infantry engaged at Elandsfontein, 1 Officer and 3 rank and file *wounded*.
30 Th	☾ 4h. 39m. a.m. 1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (2nd visit). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

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JULY.

1 F	1815, 52nd halted within sight of Paris and had an affair of outposts with the French Army, which after Waterloo had retired on Paris. 1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into *The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.*
2 S	1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3 S	1809, at Vallada, in the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th, formed into *The Light Brigade* under Major-General Craufurd.
4 M	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5 Tu	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6 W	● 9h. 20m. p.m. 1781, action at **James Town** (America). 1809, the Light Brigade commenced its march to join the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, which was moving on Talavera.
7 Th	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who *entered* the city; camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India, having lost 3 Officers and 61 men.
8 F	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the River Coa (Portugal).
9 S	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1857, mutiny of native troops at Sealkote; the 52nd had left the station on 20th May to join the Punjab Field Force, and all its property at Sealkote was now looted or destroyed.
10 S	1810, **Ciudad Rodrigo** capitulated.
11 M	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12 Tu	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Timmoo Ghaut.
13 W	1857, 52nd actively engaged with mutineers. 1900, Sergeant F. Colquhoun, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieut. *Leicestershire Regt.*
14 Th	☽ 8h. 24m. a.m. 1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers, losing during the 12th, 13th and 14th, 5 rank and file *killed*, and 2 Officers, 18 rank and file *wounded* (4 rank and file also died of apoplexy).
15 F	1813, engagement on the **Heights of Vera**; halted and took part with the troops in covering the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of San Sebastian.
16 S	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the **Ravee River.**

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JULY.

17 S	1803, 43rd made *Light Infantry*. 1857, 52nd marched to Goodasepoor *en route* to Delhi. 1894, Sergeant-Major B. Stannard, 52nd, promoted Quartermaster.
18 M	1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first visit.
19 Tu	1812, with Wellington's Army manœuvring before Salamanca.
20 W	1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket-shot throughout the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21 Th	1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca. 1847, 52nd left Quebec for England.
22 F	○ 8h. 37m. a.m. 1790, 52nd engaged at the capture of Coimbatore (Southern India). 1812, battle of **Salamanca** (Spain); Light Division in reserve.
23 S	1812, Light Division in pursuit of the French about Huerta. 1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France) by Lady Blakeney.
24 S	1807, 52nd embarked at Deal for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the **Coa** near Almeida; Colonel Hull, commanding, Captain Ewen Cameron and Lieut. Mason, 43rd, *killed*.
25 M	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26 Tu	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27 W	1809, the Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 Th	1809, the Light Brigade started at dawn on the famous forced march on Talavera (62 miles in 26 hours with only 17 stragglers); battle of **Talavera**, 1 Company 43rd and 52nd engaged. 1865, Captain Close, 43rd, *killed* in action, New Zealand War.
29 F	☾ 9h. 35m. a.m. 1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen. 1896, Sergeant A. B. Molesworth promoted Quartermaster 1*st Battalion*.
30 S	1809, the Light Brigade took over advanced-guard and outpost duties of the Army at Talavera. 1877, Martini-Henry rifles issued to 43rd at Bellary (India).
31 S	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

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AUGUST.

1 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd sailed from Deal for Denmark, having embarked the week previous. 1900, *1st Battalion* in pursuit of the Boer Commander, De Wet.
2 Tu	1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3 W	1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropeza; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4 Th	1809, the Army *en route* from Talavera to Campo Mayor, suffered much from heat and want of provisions.
5 F	● 6h. 37m. a.m. 1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd halted at Barro.
6 S	1812, after Salamanca the Light Division at the head of the Army marched on Madrid. 1880, 52nd moved from Aldershot to Chatham.
7 S	1798, 52nd, after 15 years in India, arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, 166 rank and file.
8 M	1804, *2nd Battalion* 52nd formed at Newbury, Berks.
9 Tu	1817, 43rd (in Brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10 W	1804, *2nd Battalion* 43rd raised.
11 Th	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain. 1812, the Light Division arrived at the Escurial, near Madrid, and halted in the Park.
12 F	1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13 S	☽ 2h. 1m. a.m. 1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havanna.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Chitrakote (Indian Mutiny).
14 S	1857, 52nd took part in the siege of Delhi.
15 M	1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16 Tu	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd, with the troops under General Harry Burrard, landed about 8 miles from Copenhagen (Denmark).

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AUGUST.

17 W	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18 Th	1821, 43rd and 52nd reviewed by King George IV. in Dublin.
19 F	1808, 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd landed in Portugal.
20 S	○ 7h. 14m. p.m. 1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21 S	1790, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Dindigul** (India). 1808, battle of **Vimiera.**
22 M	1790, 52nd at assault on Paulighautcherry (India).
23 Tu	1793, 52nd present at the capture of **Pondicherry** (India).
24 W	1857, 52nd engaged at **Delhi.**
25 Th	1800, both Battalions 52nd, which had left England about midsummer with a force on secret service under Sir J. Pulteney, landed in Spain. 1857, 52nd engaged all day before Delhi.
26 F	1800, both Battalions 52nd engaged the French at Ferrol. 1807, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1808, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed in the Peninsula. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27 S	☾ 2h. 33m. p.m. 1776, engagement at **Brook Lyne,** Long Island (America).
28 S	1857, 52nd at Delhi. 1893, death of Gen. Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, G.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
29 M	1808, 52nd on outpost duty near Torres Vedras (Portugal). 1812, 52nd quartered at Getafe, near Madrid.
30 Tu	1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31 W	1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of **San Sebastian**; Lieut. O'Connell, 43rd, and Lieut. Harvest, 52nd, *killed.*

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SEPTEMBER.

1 TH	1807, Danish Expedition, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2 F	1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3 S	● 6h. 6m. p.m. 1822, 43rd left Ireland for Gibraltar, where it arrived on the 19th.
4 S	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almaraz, engaged with the French, and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5 M	1807, siege of **Copenhagen.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny).
6 TU	1857, 52nd before Delhi, 340 men of the Regiment in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7 W	1760, capitulation of **Montreal** (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1841, Sergeant-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1857, siege of Delhi; 52nd at siege work during the night within 300 yards of the guns of the fortress.
8 TH	1857, siege of Delhi continued, 52nd at Brind's Battery. 1901, *1st Battalion* occupying blockhouses in Orange River Colony.
9 F	1821, Sergeant-Major Henry Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10 S	1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Pauli-ghautcherry (India).
11 S	☽ 8h. 11m. p.m. 1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at **Brandywine** (American War of Independence).
12 M	1777, Battalion companies 52nd embarked to capture Newark (North America).
13 TU	1759, 43rd took part in the Battle of **Quebec.**
14 W	1857, **Delhi,** 52nd present at the storming of the Cashmere Gate; *Victoria Crosses* won by Lance-Corporal Smith and Bugler Hawthorne. Sergeant-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment.
15 TH	1857, 52nd took part in severe street fighting in Delhi.
16 F	1857, 52nd engaged in street fighting in Delhi. 1903, Quarter-master-Sergeant T. Ivey promoted Quartermaster, *1st Battalion.*

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SEPTEMBER.

17 S	1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation. 1828, terrible epidemic broke out in 43rd at Gibraltar. 1857, 52nd at Delhi.
18 S	1857, 52nd still engaged in the streets of Delhi.
19 M	○ 4h. 52m. a.m. 1857, during the engagements with the mutineers from August 14th to September 20th, the 52nd lost:—*killed*, 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 25 rank and file; *wounded*, 3 Officers, 82 rank and file; *died* of cholera and other diseases, 98 N.C.O's and men.
20 Tu	1777, American War of Independence. The Light Company 52nd, with a small force under Major-General Grey, at night surprised and defeated 1,500 Americans with 4 guns.
21 W	1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry, 52nd present.
22 Th	1790, 52nd formed part of the army which entered Paulighautcherry after 12 days' siege; *killed*, 1 Sergeant; *wounded*, 1 Officer, 3 rank and file.
23 F	1868, 52nd left Ireland for Malta.
24 S	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25 S	☾ 8h. 54m. p.m. 1806, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for service in Sicily, where it remained until 1808.
26 M	1810, skirmish near Martagao during the retreat towards Busaco.
27 Tu	1810, Battle of **Busaco.** Private James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action, took prisoner the French General Simon; for his gallantry he received a pension of £20 a year.
28 W	1872, the 43rd embarked at Queenstown (Ireland) for India.
29 Th	Michaelmas Day. 1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Diraporam (India).
30 F	1810, commencement of retreat of Wellington's Army, after Busaco, on the lines of Torres Vedras, *viâ* Coimbra; the Light Division as rear-guard.

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OCTOBER.

1 S	1853, Headquarters 52nd arrived at Calcutta on its second visit to India.
2 S	1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras reached Pombal.
3 M	● 8h. 32m. a.m. 1868, 52nd arrived at Malta, and after a week under canvas marched to Fort Ricasoli.
4 Tu	1777, 43rd and 52nd engaged at German Town (America). 1902, 1*st Battalion* arrived in England from the Boer War.
5 W	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6 Th	1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (American War of Independence).
7 F	1748, numbered 43rd. 1777, 52nd at the capture of Fort Constitution (America). 1813, passage of the Bidassoa.
8 S	1830, Colour-Sergeant S. Rand, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster; he was one of the first Colour-Sergeants of the Regiment, made in 1813 for distinguished service. 1863, 43rd left Calcutta for New Zealand War.
9 S	1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera, some of the heights and redoubts being still in the occupation of the French Army. 1872, on H.M.S. *Jumna* arriving at Malta, special leave was granted to the Sergeants of the 43rd, by the Governor of the Island, to go on shore and mess with the Sergeants of the 52nd.
10 M	1810, at Arriuda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters. 1874, Sergeant-Major Charles Costeloe, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster.
11 Tu	☽ 1h. 40m. p.m. 1838, 52nd embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes (West Indies) after a stay of 2 years. 1870, Captain Hatchell, 43rd, drowned in Queenstown Harbour (Ireland). 1887, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir William Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12 W	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13 Th	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14 F	1810, occupying a portion of the lines of Torres Vedras.
15 S	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.
16 S	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (Central India). 1908, the title of the Regiment changed to *The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.*

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OCTOBER.

17 M	1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18 Tu	○ 2h. 24m. p.m. 1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America). 1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Nundydroog (India).
19 W	1881, 52nd moved from Chatham *viâ* Portsmouth to Ireland. 1887, the old Colours of the 43rd deposited in Monmouth Parish Church.
20 Th	1817, 52nd as part of the Army of Occupation in France arrived at Thérouenne and went into cantonments.
21 F	1812, the Light Division made a movement to its left in consequence of the united forces of Soult and Joseph Buonaparte being in full march from Albacete upon Madrid.
22 S	1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23 S	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.
24 M	1842, 24 Sergeants' percussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25 Tu	☾ 5h. 48m. a.m. 1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for West Indies.
26 W	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27 Th	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28 F	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29 S	1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd landed at Corunna. 1858, Colour-Sergeant Arthur Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
30 S	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31 M	1818, 43rd reached Calais *en route* to England.

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NOVEMBER.

1 Tu	1808, Sir John Moore commenced his march from Portugal into Spain.
2 W	● 1h. 56m. a.m. 1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3 Th	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4 F	1831, 52nd reached Bristol in aid of the Civil Power.
5 S	1863, 43rd *en route* from India to New Zealand, detained in quarantine at Mauritius. 1900, Mounted Infantry, 1*st Battalion* engaged at **Bothaville**, Captain Colvile *severely wounded.*
6 S	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbadoes (West Indies).
7 M	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8 Tu	1804, Sergeant-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9 W	*King's Birthday.* 1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the Pass of Vera forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp, and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10 Th	☽ 5h. 29m. a.m. 1813, battle of the **Nivelle**, Captain Capel, Colonel Lloyd, and Lieut. E. Freer, *killed*, and Captain Murchison (43rd) *mortally wounded.*
11 F	1901, 1*st Battalion* occupied Rhenoster River line of Blockhouses.
12 S	1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne after the battle of the Nivelle.
13 S	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with Boers near Heilbron.
14 M	1813, Lieut. Angrove, 43rd, died of wounds received at the Nivelle.
15 Tu	1812, the British Army, which had retired from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal covered by the Light Division.
16 W	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Fort Washington (America).

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NOVEMBER.

17 Th	○ 0h. 25m. a.m. 1812, action on the Huebra.
18 F	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Portugal) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena. 1812, retreat from Salamanca continued; after a night's bivouac in flooded land, continued the march knee-deep in water.
19 S	1812, arrived at and went into winter quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. 1881, Colour-Sergeant George Williams promoted Quarter-master 43rd. 1909, Sir John Moore's Memorial unveiled at Sandgate.
20 S	1776, 43rd engaged at New York Island (America). 1813, 52nd engaged at Arbonne.
21 M	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22 Tu	1813, the Light Division slightly engaged near Bayonne.
23 W	☾ 6h. 13m. p.m. 1812, Lieut. Ridout, 43rd, died of wounds received at the action on the Huebra. 1813, Lieut. Baillie, 43rd *killed* before Bayonne.
24 Th	1808, Sergeant-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1813, after the Nivelle, the Light Division went into position at Arcangues, forming part of a defensive line of posts on the frontier of France.
25 F	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon (after Ferrol).
26 S	1901, 1*st Battalion* repulsed Boer attack on Blockhouse line.
27 S	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28 M	1853, 43rd left South Africa for India. 1858, Lieut. Thomas R. Gibbons, 52nd, *killed* at Cawnpore.
29 Tu	1818, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed at Ramsgate after 2 years' service in France. 1866, 52nd left Aldershot for Ireland.
30 W	St. Andrew's Day. 1843, a Regimental Savings Bank opened in the 52nd.

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DECEMBER.

1 Th	● 9h. 11m. p.m. 1776, 52nd left New York with Expedition to Rhode Island. 1852, 43rd camp in South Africa struck by lightning, 2 men *killed* and 19 *injured*. 1900, 1*st Battalion* detachment at Gottenburg lost 1 man *killed* and 4 men *wounded*.
2 F	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in **Central India.**
3 S	1799, War Office Authority to raise for the first time a 2*nd Battalion* for the 52nd.
4 S	1839, the 52nd at Barbadoes suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5 M	1790, 52nd with British Force pursuing Tippoo marched on Trichinopoly (Southern India).
6 Tu	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7 W	1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his tour in Southern India.
8 Th	1806, 52nd landed in Sicily.
9 F	☽ 7h. 5m. p.m. 1813, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ramsgate to join Sir Thomas Graham's force in Holland. 1831, Sergeant-Major Priestley, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
10 S	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11 S	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men. 1863, 43rd disembarked at Auckland, New Zealand.
12 M	1837, 43rd reached Jones' Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
13 Tu	1837, 43rd reach Dedingee Settlement; thermometer below zero.
14 W	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were *killed* or *wounded*.
15 Th	1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16 F	○ 11h. 5m. a.m. 1813, Sergeant-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket," in Canada.

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DECEMBER.

17 S	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War. 1864, 52nd sailed from India for England after 12 years' foreign service.
18 S	1815, 52nd at St. Germains, near Paris.
19 M	1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20 Tu	1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Army at Mayorga. 1852, 43rd engaged at **Berea** (Kaffir War). 1854, Kaffir War medals presented to 43rd at Bangalore.
21 W	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India). Whilst the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies mounted the breach, the Band of the Regiment played "Britons, strike home."
22 Th	1858, second engagement at **Kirwee** (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1*st Battalion* left England for South Africa.
23 F	☾ 10h. 36m. a.m. 1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique. 1828, end of the epidemic amongst 43rd at Gibraltar; 89 deaths in 3 months.
24 S	1761, 43rd landed at Barbadoes. 1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1808, the retreat on Corunna commenced. 1867, Banda and Kirwee prize-money distributed to the 43rd at Aldershot.
25 S	**Christmas Day.** 1808, both Battalions 43rd and 52nd, as part of Sir John Moore's rearguard from Sahagun (Spain), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1815, occupation of Paris.
27 Tu	1884, detachments of 43rd engaged, for the second time, in the suppression of Moplah outbreak (Southern India).
28 W	1808, retreat on Corunna; rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of 43rd reached Quebec, having crossed the Portage of the Madawaska; 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29 Th	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation. 1884, Private Barrett, 1*st Battalion*, gained the medal for distinguished conduct in the field against the Moplahs (Southern India).
30 F	1837, the second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2*nd Battalion* engaged with Afridis in the Khaibar Pass; 3 men *killed*, 3 Officers and 11 men *wounded*.
31 S	● 4h. 21m. p.m. 1808, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd, with Sir John Moore's Army, reached Camberos.

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ARMY LIST.—1st JANUARY, 1909.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43 [No. 7 District]

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2."
"Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White. *Agents*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow (for Meiktila).*
2nd „ (52nd „) *Shorncliffe.*
Depôt .. .. *Oxford.*

3rd Bn. (Oxford Mil.) *Oxford.*

Record Office .. .. *Warwick.*

Territorial Force Battalions.

4th Bn. .. .. *Oxford.* | Buckinghamshire Bn. ... *Gt. Marlow.*

Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*), F.G., *C.B.* 29Aug.93 15Oct.91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.* 18Sept.07
bt. col. 5Mar.08
1Lamotte, F. G. L. 23Oct.07

Majors. (8)

s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
(3)2White, E. D. (*Comdy. Depôt*) 11May02
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 2Sept.04
2Ruck-Keene, H. L., *D.S.O.* 14Sept.07
2Darell-Brown, H. F. 18Sept.07
1Cobb, C. H. 18Sept.07
29Nov.00
1Watt, R. E. 23Oct.07
2Hyde, A. C. 16Dec.08

Captains (13).

t. *Hamilton, K.R.*, D.S.O. *p.s.c.* 4Nov.99
(3)2Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* 24Feb.00
1Osborn, P.B., *D.S.O.* 27Feb.00
bt. maj. 7 Sept.04
2Marriott-Dodington, W., *p.s.c.* 27Feb.00
1Carter, L. J. 27Feb.00
2Scott, L. F. 27Sept.00
1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
(2) *Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R.*, D.S.O. 11Sept.02
bt. maj. 26Mar.06
r. *Stapleton, F. H.* 11Sept.02
s.c. *Clayton, E. R.*, 11Sept.02
2*Frith, C. H., adjt.* 22Nov.02
(3)1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
c.o. *Ward, L. E. S.* 23June03
1Ballard, J. A. 23June03
i.v. *Hampden O. R. L.*, 2Sept.03
r. *Foljambe*, Hon. *G. W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
t. *Henley, C. F.* 3Oct.04

Captains—cont.

1*Bayley, A. G. adjt.* 3Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9 Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23 Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
(2)Benson, C. B., *D.S.O.*, 20May08
4May05
t. *Fuller, J. F. C.* 21June05
c.o. *Keyworth, R. D.* 9Oct.05
2Weatherby, J. T. 30Dec.05
1Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06

Lieutenants. (19)

1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
t. *Brooke, R.R. M.* 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
s. *Kirkpatrick, E. H.* 5Apr.02
c.o. *Dillon, H. M.* 15Oct.02
(3)1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 28June03
t. *Harden, A. H.* 2Sept.03
e.a. *Pollock, J. A.* 1July04
s. *Ponsonby, A. W. N.* 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 3Oct.04
2Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
c.o. *Morland, W. E. T.* 11Aug.05
s. 1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct.05
1Foljambe, *Hon.* J. C. W. S. 20May08
15Dec.05
s. *Evelegh, R. C.* 30Dec.05
(3)2Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
2Bourke, U.J.D. 20Apr.06
1Blewitt, G. 6Apr.07
1Beaufort, F. H. 10Aug.07
2Holt, F. V. 11Jan.08
1Sanderson, A. E. 29Jan.08
2Carfrae, C. F. K. 8Dec.08

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05
1Whittall, G. E. 24Jan.06
1Blagrove, J. 24Jan.06
2Osborne, J. E. 23May06

2nd Lieutenants—cont.

2Portal, J. L. 23May06
2Crosse, R. B. 29Aug.06
2Boyle, C. R. C. 20Apr.07
1Terry, W. E. C. 4May07
1Tolson, W. G. 24July07
1Paget, B. C. T. 13Nov.07
2Worthington, R. G. 6 May08
Plowden, G. F. 30Dec.08

Adjutants.

2Frith, C. H., *capt.* 1Mar.07
1Bayley, A. G., *capt.* 22Mar.08

Quarter-Masters.

r. *King, T.* 24Nov.07
hon. capt. 24Nov.07
2Ross, W. 2Feb.08
hon. capt. 22Aug.02
1Ivey, T. *hon. lt.* 22Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(Dates shewn prior to 14 June 08 are those of the officers' corresponding rank in the Militia.)

Lt.-Colonel.

Warner, T. C. T., *hon. c.* 31Mar.06

Majors.

r.e. ✕White, E. D. 11May02
Higgins Bernard, F. T. (Q) (*H*) 15May05
✕Paske, G. F., (*Hon. Capt. in Army* 2 Nov.00) (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Blyth, J. (*H*) 5May06

Captains. (5)

Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m* 1May95
t. ✕*Fitzwilliam, W. C. de M.*, Earl, D.S.O., *hon. m.* 11Apr.96

Captains—cont.

p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H*) 6Jan.97
r.e. ✕Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
North, A. K., *late* 2nd Lt. A.S. Corps 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*), 7June02
r.e. ✕Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
Chichester, C. O., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) *I. of M.* 2Sept03
✕Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) Ⓢ 7Apr.06
p.s. Moorat, H. E. (*H*) 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. E. 12July06
p.s. Dashwood, R. H. S., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) Ⓢ 1Dec.07

Lieutenants (11).

r.e. ✕Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
r.e. Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
Maul, H. C. (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. *(H)* 12Sept.06

2nd Lieutenants (8).

Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Turbutt, G. M. R. 18July06
Warner, C. J. 25July06
Vandeleur, J. B. 15Aug.06
Critchett, G. M. 13Dec.06
Drummond, A. V. 13Dec.06
Spencer, A. V. 28Jan.07
Paget, A. W. L. 13May07
Paget, R. S. G. 13May07
Cocks, J. C. S. 15Sept.07

Inst. of Musk.

Adjutant.

✕Stapleton, F. H. Capt. Oxf & Bucks. L.I. 15Sept06.
(*Capt. in the Army* 11Sept.02)

Quarter-Master.

✕King, T. *hon. capt.*

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ARMY LIST.—31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43. [No. 7 District.]

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762, 1794," "Havannah," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2," "Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform.—Scarlet. *Facings.*—White. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Thayetmyo.* | 3rd Bn. (Oxford Mil.) .. *Oxford.*
2nd „ (52nd „) *Shorncliffe.*
Depôt .. .. .. *Oxford.* | Record Office .. .. .. *Warwick.*

Territorial Force Battalions.

4th Bn. .. .. .. *Oxford.* | Buckinghamshire Bn. *Gt. Marlow*

Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Hon. Lt.-Gen. F.G., *C.B.* ret. pay 29Aug.93
15Oct.91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)
2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O.*, *p.s.c.*[I] [F]18Sept.07
bt.col. 5Mar.08
1Lamotte, F. G. L. [F] 23Oct.07

Majors. (8)
2Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
2White, E. D. 11May02
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 2Sept.04
(3) 2Ruck-Keene, H. L. D.S.O. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 14Sept.07
2Darell-Brown, H. F. F 18Sept.07
1Cobb, C. H. [F] 18Sept.07
29Nov.00
1Watt, R. E. 23Oct.07
1Hyde, A. C. 16Dec.08

Captains. (13)
Hamilton, K. R., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* 4Nov.99
(3) 2Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt.-maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* [F] 24Feb.00
2Marriott-Dodington, W., *p.s.c.* 27Feb.00
1Carter, L. J. 27Feb.00
r. Scott, L. F. 27Sept.00
(2) Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R. *D.S.O.* [I] 11Sept.02
bt.-maj. 26Mar.06
(2) Stapleton, F. H. 11Sept.02
Clayton, E. R. 11Sept.02
2*Frith, C. H.*, [F] *adjt.* 22Nov.02
1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
c.o. Ward, L. E. S. 23June03
(3) 1Ballard, J. A. 23June03
i.v. *Hampden, O. R. L.* 2Sept.03
r. Foljambe, Hon. *G. W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
(2) *Henley, C. F.* 30Oct.04
1*Bayley, A. G.*, *adjt.* 30Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9Nov.04
t. Nisbet, H. C. 23Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
r.l. Benson, C.B. D.S.O. 20May08
4May05
Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05

Captains—cont.
c.o. *Keyworth, R. D.* 9Oct.05
2Weatherby, J. T. [F] 10Dec.05
1Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06
s. Sullivan, G. A. 28Dec.08
t. Brooke, R. R. M. 28Dec.08
1Simpson, R. V. 28Dec.08
s. Kirkpatrick, E. H. 13Feb.09
1Higgins, C. G. 13Feb.09

Lieutenants (19).
c.o. *Dillon, H. M.* 15Oct.02
e.a. *Tunnard, L.* 23June03
t. Harden, A. H. 28Sept.03
e.a. *Pollock, J. A.* 1July04
s. Ponsonby, A. W. N. 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 30Oct.04
2Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
c.o. *Morland, W. E. T.* 11Aug.05
s. Annesley, Hon. *C. A. J.* 6Sept.05
(3) 1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct.05
1Foljambe, *Hon.* J. C. W. S. 20May08
15Dec.05
Evelegh, R. C. [I] 30Dec.05
(3) 2Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
2Bourke, U. J. D. 20Apr.06
1Blewitt, G. 6Apr.07
1Beaufort, F. H. 10Aug.07
2Holt, F. V. 11Jan.08
1Sanderson, A. E. 20Jan.08
2Carfrae, C. F. K. 4Nov.08
1Whittall, G. E. 11Dec.08
1Blagrove, J. 28Dec.08
2Osborne, J. E. 13Feb.09
2Portal, J. L. 7Apr.09
2Crosse, R. B. 22Apr.09
2Boyle, C. R. C. 19May.09

2nd Lieutenants. (12)
1Terry, W. E. C. 4May07
1Tolson, W. G. 24July07
1Paget, B. C. T. 13Nov.07
2Worthington, R. G. 6May08
1Powell, J. J. 30Dec08

2nd Lieutenants—cont.
1Plowden, G. F. 30Dec 08
1Davenport, F. M. 6Feb.09
1Courtis, J. H. 6Feb.09
Southey, J. A. 22May09
1Mundey, S. C. B. 6June09
1Bacon, C. H. 28July09
2Paris, A. C. M. 18Sept.09

Adjutants.
2Frith, C. H., *capt.* 1Mar.07
1Bayley, A. G., *capt.* 22Mar.08

Quarter-Masters.
r. King, T., 24Nov.97
hon. capt. 24Nov.07
11vey, T., *hon. lt.* 22Sept.03
2Field, A. S. *hon. lt.* 12May09
26Feb.02

3rd Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(*Officers serving on 3 July*, 01 *in the corresponding Militia unit hold honorary Army rank equivalent to the Militia regimental rank they then held. Other Officers entitled to honorary Army rank have it shown against their names.*)

Hon. Colonel.
✕*Marlborough*, Rt. Hon. *C. R. J.*, Duke of, K.G. 14June08

Lt.-Colonel.
Warner, T. C. T., *C.B. hon. c.* 31Mar.06

Majors.
Higgins Bernard, F.T. *hon. l.c.* (Q. (*H*) 15May05
p.s. Blyth, J. *hon. l.c.* (*H*) 5May06
✕Paske, G. F., *hon. l.c.* (*Hon. Capt. in Army* 2Nov.00) (*H*) 12Sept.06
r.e. ✕Ruck-Keene, H. L. *D.S.O.* 14Sept.07

Captains. (5)
t. ✕*Fitzwilliam, W. C. De M.*, Earl, D.S.O., *hon. m.* 11Apr.96
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. *hon. m* (*H*) 6Jan.97
r.e. Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt.maj. 29Nov.00
North, A. K. *late* 2nd Lt. A.S. Corps 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*) 7June02
r.e. Ballard, J. A. 23June03
Chichester, C. O., *Capt.* ret. pay (*H*) 2Sept.03
✕Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) Ⓢ 7Apr.06
p.s. Moorat, H. E. (*H*) 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. E. 12July06
p.s. Dashwood, R. H. S., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) Ⓢ 1Dec.07

Lieutenants. (11)
r.e. Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
r.e. Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
Maul, H. C. (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. (*H*) 12Sept.06

2nd Lieutenants. (8)
Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Turbutt, G. M. R. 15July06
Warner, C. J. 25July06
Vandeleur, J. B. 15Aug.06
Critchett, G. M. 13Dec.06
Drummond, A. V. 13Dec.06
Spencer, A. V. 28Jan.07
Paget, A. W. L. 13May07
Paget, R. S. G. 13May07
Smith, J. N. (*on prob.*) 12July09

Adjutant.
✕Scott, L. F., Capt. Oxf. and Bucks L.I. 17Sept.09
(*Capt. in the Army* 27Sept.00)

Quarter-Master.
✕King, T., *hon. capt.*

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OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Rank.	Name.	Appointment.
Major	H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.	Comdg. Depôt, and Major Sp. Res. Battalion.
Captain	K.R.Hamilton,D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Lowland Division.
Captain and Bt.-Major	A. J. F. Eden	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
Captain	R. M. Feilden	Egyptian Army.
„	L. F. Scott	Adj., Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	E. R. Clayton	Student, Staff College.
„	J. A. Ballard	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	L. E. S. Ward	6th (Somaliland) Battalion King's African Rifles (*Major*).
„	O. R. L. Hampden	Adj., Indian Volunteers.
„	*Hon.* G. W. F. S. Foljambe	Adj., 3rd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment (Sp. Res.).
„	C. F. Henley	Adj., Buckinghamshire Battalion (T.F.)
„	H. C. Nisbet	Adj. Northern Cyclist Bn. (T. F.).
„	C. B. Benson, D.S.O.	Studying Russian Language.
„	J. F. C. Fuller	Adj., 10th Battalion D.C.O. Middlesex Regiment (T.F.)
„	R. D. Keyworth	Gold Coast Regiment.
„	G. A. Sullivan	A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.
„	R. R. M. Brooke	Adj., 4th Battalion (T.F.)
„	E. H. Kirkpatrick	A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander in-Chief, Gambia.
Lieutenant	H. M. Dillon	N. Nigeria Regiment.
„	L. Tunnard	Egyptian Army.
„	B. C. Parr	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	A. H. Harden	Adj., 6th Battalion S. Staff. Regiment (T.F.) (*Capt.*)
„	J. A. Pollock	Egyptian Army.
„	A. W. N. Ponsonby	A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Natal.
„	W. E. T. Morland	4th (Uganda) Battalion King's African Rifles.
„	*Hon.* C. A. J. Annesley	A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Madras.
„	R. C. Evelegh	A.D.C. to the G.O.C., Mauritius.
„	A. J. N. Bartlett	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	On Regimental Strength.	How Employed.
Major-Gen.	F. H. Plowden, C.B.	20 May 1898	1872–1900	Unempl.
Colonel	E. E. M. Lawford	9 Aug. 1902	1874–1876	Unempl.
„	*Sir* J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	1 Dec. 1909	1878–1900	Brig.-Gen. in charge Admin. Sco. Comd.
Lt.-Colonel	A. G. Burn	10 Mar. 1901	1876–1877	Indian Army (Unempl.)
„	G. S. Kerrich	1 May 1904	1878–1880	Indian Army, 28th Lt. Cavalry
„	A. H. Dobbs	1 May 1904	1878–1880	Do. Supt. of Pensions.
Brevet-Col.	E. L. Holloway	25 Feb. 1900	1880–1882	Do. 64th Pioneers.
Lt.-Colonel	G. B. Hodson, D.S.O.	10 July 1901	1884	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
Brevet-Col.	H. L. B. Acton	11 Aug. 1906	1880–1883	Do. Depy. Judge Adv. Genl.
Lt-Colonel	R. H. D. Thring	22 Jan. 1907	1881–1883	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„	B. Holloway, *p.s.c.*	22 Oct. 1907	1881–1883	Do. 29th Lancers.
„	F. W. H. Cox	20 Apr. 1908	1884–1886	Do. 72nd Punjabis.
„	J. R. Mathewes	10 May 1908	1882–1884	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„	W. A. Oswald	1 Mar. 1907	1882–1884	Do. 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
„	R. W. Falcon	10 Mar. 1909	1883–1884	Do. 54th Sikhs.
„	C. G. Prendergast	8 Oct. 1909	1884–1886	Do. 28th Punjabis.
Major	C. E. H. Connell	10 July 1901	1883–1884	Do. 80th Carnatic.
„	N. A. H. Budd	9 May 1903	1885–1886	Do. 1st Brahmans.
„	H. W. Johnston	30 Jan. 1904	1886–1887	Do. 67th Punjabis.
„	H. C. C. Ducat	30 Jan. 1904	1886–1887	Do. 6th Gurkha Rifles.
„	J. E. L. Gibbes	2 May 1904	1884–1885	Bedfordshire Regt.
„	J. Hill, D.S.O.	5 Feb. 1905	1887–1888	Indian Army, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
„	F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	13 Feb. 1905	1888–1891	Do. 25th Punjabis.
„	R. de L. Faunce	13 Feb. 1905	1887–1889	Do. 26th Light Cavalry.
„	*Hon.* C. G. Bruce, M.V.O.	4 May 1905	1887–1888	Do. 5th Gurkha Rifles.
„	F. W. Bagshawe	22 Aug. 1906	1888–1889	Indian Army, Staff.
„	E. H. Payne	21 Sept. 1907	1889–1890	Indian Army, Staff.
„	W. S. Prentis	21 Sept. 1907	1889–1892	Do. 89th Punjabis.
„	B. R. Goren	9 Dec. 1908	1888–1889	South Lancashire Regt.
Captain	F. H. Taylor	5 Feb. 1898	1887–1888	Indian Army, Temp. Half-pay (*Bt.-Major*).
„	C. H. Richards	30 Apr. 1900	1894–1905	Army Pay Dept.
„	W. L. F. Blake	12 May 1900	1893–1897	Royal Fusiliers.
„	A. C. Stewart	10 July 1901	1892–1893	Indian Army, Q. O. Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
„	A. C. Edwardes	10 July 1901	1892–1896	Do. 102nd K. E. O. Grenadiers.
„	H. N. Holden	10 July 1901	1892–1894	Do. 5th Cavalry.
„	A. C. Norman	17 Feb. 1909	1900–1902	Indian Army, 5th Cavalry.
„	A. C. D. Thorne	21 Feb. 1909	1900–1901	Do. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Lieutenant	F. F. Tarver	21 June 1905	1901–1907	Half-pay.
„	A. D. R. Aldred	16 Mar. 1907	1904–1907	Half-pay.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, 31st DECEMBER, 1909.

Major-General T. M. Bailie.
Colonel P. T. Clark.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Substantive Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Regimental Service.	Remarks.
Lt.-Colonel	A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (*late h. p.*).	7 July 1900	1877–1900	—
„ -	R. G. H. Hughes -	2 Sept. 1904	1882–1907	—
Major -	H. A. Terry - -	22 Dec. 1894	1876–1898	—
„ -	G. F. Mockler - -	2 Feb. 1898	1878–1906	—
„ -	D. J. Barton - -	27 Feb. 1900	1881–1901	—
„ -	C. E. G. M. Fairtlough	27 Sept. 1900	1883–1902	—
„ -	R. C. Luard - -	3 Sept. 1902	1885–1905	—
„ -	J. D. W. Davy - -	23 Oct. 1903	1885–1907	—
„ -	E. M. Childers - -	22 Feb. 1905	1885–1908	—
„ -	C. Parr (*late h. p.*) -	4 July 1906	1885–1906	Infantry Record Office, Shrewsbury.
„ -	E. A. Stanton (*late h.p.*).	25 Aug. 1906	1887–1909	Sec. Royal Patriotic Fund.
„ -	G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.	25 Aug. 1906	1887–1907	Territorial Staff.
„ -	Sir C. Cuyler, *Bart.* -	20 Apr. 1907	1887–1907	—
„ -	C. C. Pearson - -	10 July 1907	1887–1907	—
Captain -	W. Owen - - -	27 Sept. 1893	1886–1904	—
„ -	G. S. F. Napier, *p.s.c.*	30 May 1894	1894–1902	—
„ -	R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1898	1888–1906	Employed under Egyptian Government.
„ -	W. C. Hunter - -	9 Oct. 1899	1892–1908	Adj. Wellington Coll.
„ -	C. J. Wilkie - -	23 Oct. 1899	1892–1907	Sec. County Association.
„ -	S. F. Hammick - -	11 Dec. 1900	1894–1909	—
2nd Lieut.	R. W. G. Collins -	11 Dec. 1901	1901	(Voluntary).
Q.M. - (*Hon. Cpt.*)	W. Ross - - -	2 Feb. 1898	1898–1909	—
Qr.Mr. - (*Hon. Lt.*)	A. J. Fergusson -	15 Jan. 1902	1884–1908	—

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

Qr.-Mr. - (*Hon. Cpt.*)	B. Stannard - -	18 July 1894	1894–1900	—

SERVING IN SPECIAL RESERVE BATTALIONS.

Captain -	C. O. Chichester -	11 Jan. 1901	1895–1901	3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
„ -	C. A. Cardwell -	22 Nov. 1902	1897–1906	Do.
„ -	R. E. Salkeld - -	11 Jan. 1901	1894–1906	Do.

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1ST BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1909.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

F. G. L. Lamotte.

Majors.

E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O. C. H. Cobb.
R. E. Watt.

Captains.

P. B. Osborn, D.S.O. (Bt.-Major).[2] S. F. Hammick.
C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.[1] J. A. Ballard.[1]
C. J. Mitchell.[2]

Lieutenants.

G. A. Sullivan.[4] R. V. Simpson.
C. G. Higgins.[1] J. A. Pollock.[2]
R. O. Logan. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.[4]
B. C. Parr.[2] R. Stephens.
G. Blewitt. F. H. Beaufort.
A. E. Sanderson.

2nd Lieutenants.

G. E. Whittall.[2] J. Blagrove.[4]
W. E. C. Terry. W. G. Tolson.
B. C. T. Paget.

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[1] Depôt, Oxford. [2] Leave, England. [3] Duty, England.
[4] Duty out of England.

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Adjutant.

Captain A. G. Bayley.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. Ivey.

Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major T. Pears.

Bandmaster T. M. Duffy.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Daniel Waller.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant Frederick E. White.

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1st JANUARY, 1909.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Vacant.	A	Lieut. B. C. Parr	T. Jones.
Major C. H. Cobb	B	Lieut. G. Blewitt 2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget.	H. Jennings.
Major R. E. Watt	C	Lieut. J. A. Pollock 2nd Lieut. W. G. Tolson.	H. Vincent.
Captain S. F. Hammick	D	Lieut. R. V. Simpson 2nd Lieut. W. E. C. Terry.	F. Sumption.
Captain C. J. Mitchell	E	Lieut. G. A. Sullivan 2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall.	J. Black.
Vacant.	F	Lieut. R. O. Logan Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley. 2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove.	G. Henderson.
Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O.	G	Lieut. R. Stephens 2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson.	W. Smith.
Vacant.	H	Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.	J. Burbidge.

STATE OF THE 1st BATTALION.

1st JANUARY, 1909.

STATIONS, ETC.	Companies.	Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	TOTAL of N.C.O.'s and Men.
Fit for Duty—													
Headquarters	4	1	1	—	5	—	2	2	21	8	13	300	342
Meiktila	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	8	2	9	239	258
Mandalay	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	7	4	8	163	182
Various Stations	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	5	1	5	70	81
Sick—													
Headquarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Various Stations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	18
Absent—													
With Leave	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5	—	2	1	8
Prison and Detention	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Total Effectives	8	1	3	5	11	5	2	2	46	15	38	803	902
Establishment	8	1	4	5	9	8	2	2	47	16	40	900	1,003

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RECORD OF THE 1ST BATTALION FOR 1909.

1*st January*.—The Battalion paraded as strong as possible for Proclamation Parade. A special Army Order dealing with the increase of pay to the Native Army was read out.

6*th January*. — Brigadier-General C. B. Fenton, C. B., Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, arrived at Thayetmyo, accompanied by his Brigade-Major, Captain W. H. Traill, to carry out his inspection of the Battalion.

During the afternoon an inspection of the books and lines took place, and the Battalion was tested in Running Drill.

7*th to* 9*th January*.—The Battalion was inspected in the various tests laid down for the Kitchener Test, finishing up on Saturday, 9th January, with the Marching Test and Battalion Field-firing.

10*th January*.—Brigadier-General Fenton, C.B., returned to Rangoon.

16*th January*.—Lieut. Whittall rejoined Headquarters from leave in England.

18*th to* 31*st January*.—The Battalion devoted these days to carrying out Parts IV. and V., Musketry, Table B.

6*th February*.—Lieut.-Colonel Lamotte, accompanied by Captain and Adjutant A. G. Bayley, left Thayetmyo, and proceeded to Mandalay and Meiktila on inspection duty. They rejoined Headquarters on 18th February.

19*th February*.—Captain L. J. Carter, in charge of a draft of 169 N.C.O.'s and men, arrived at Thayetmyo on board the R.I.M.S. *Bhamo*. Forty-four N.C.O.'s

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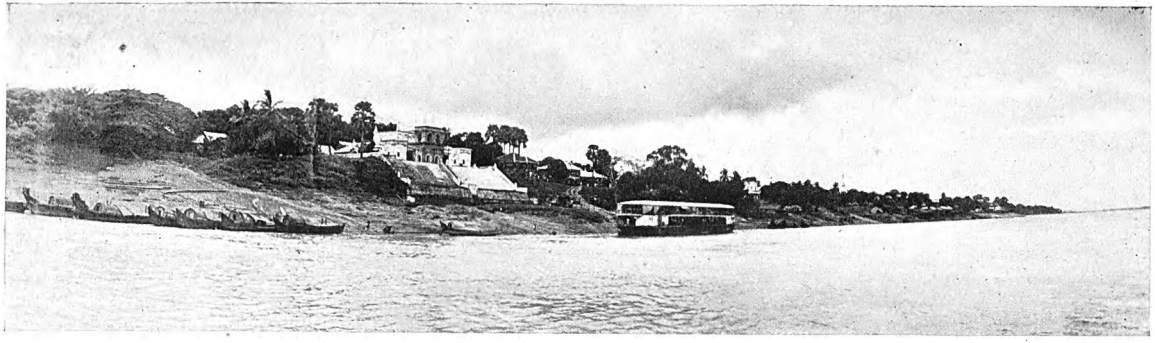
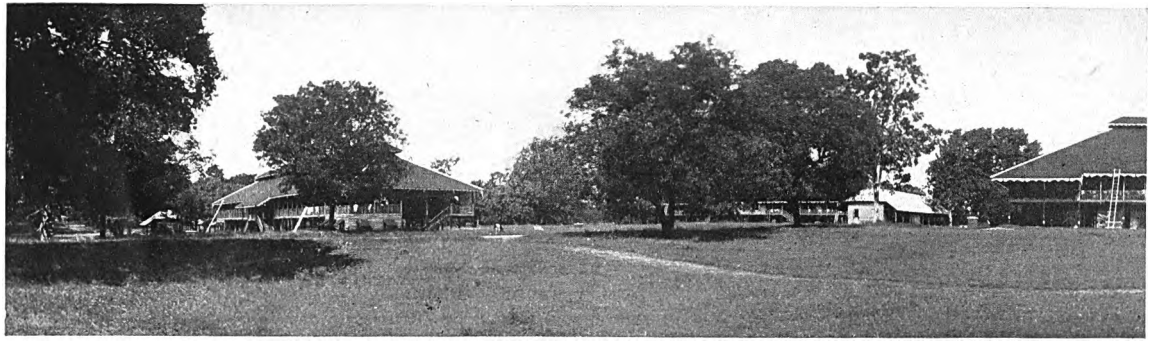


THE RIVERSIDE, THAYETMYO.



OFFICERS' MESS, 1ST BATTALION, THAYETMYO, 1909.

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and men of this draft, under Lieut. Whittall, proceeded on board the *Bhamo* to join the detachment at Mandalay.

Information received that Lieut. J. A. Pollock, having been posted to the Egyptian Army, is struck off the strength of the Battalion from 11th December, 1908.

Information received that Lieut. W. E. T. Morland, having been seconded for service with the King's African Rifles, is struck off the strength of the Battalion from 6th November, 1908.

20*th February*. — Information received that the Lieut.-General Commanding the Burma Division would not arrive the following day to inspect the Battalion as arranged, owing to the steamer on which he was travelling having run aground on a sandbank.

Lieut.-Colonel Lamotte accordingly received orders to proceed at once to Meiktila to meet the Lieut.-General.

21*st February*. — Lieut.-Colonel Lamotte left for Meiktila. The detachment there was inspected by Lieut.-General Dening, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Burma Division.

25*th February*.—Lieut.-Colonel Lamotte left for home on eight months' leave, and Major Lethbridge, D.S.O., took over command of the Battalion.

1*st March*.—2nd Lieuts. Paget and Tolson were examined at Thayetmyo in subjects A and B for promotion.

3*rd to* 8*th March*.—Regimental Rifle Meeting.

11*th March*.—News received that Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., had arrived at Karachi and would be detained there 14 days in quarantine.

19*th March*. — Information received that Major Osborn, D.S.O., had died from pneumonia at San Remo on the 12th February.

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22*nd March.*—Lieuts. Logan and Whittall proceeded to Khama on three months' privilege leave.

24*th March.*—A party consisting of 48 N.C.O.'s and men, 1 woman and 2 children, proceeded to Rangoon under the command of Lieut. Hon. J. Foljambe. On arrival at Rangoon the party was handed over to 2nd Lieut. Paget, who proceeded to Wellington (Nilgiri Hills) in charge of the party. Lieut. Hon. J. Foljambe returned to Thayetmyo.

31*st March.*—Information received that 2nd Lieuts. Paget and Tolson had passed in subjects A and B for promotion. Authority: A.A.G. Burma Division, C.P. 460 W. and 461 W., d/d, 20.3.09.

5*th April.*—Captains Carter and Bayley, and Lieut. Sanderson, proceeded on station leave to Maymyo.

12*th April.*—Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., and 2nd Lieut. Plowden, having arrived at Thayetmyo, were posted to H and A Companies respectively.

20*th April.*—Captain R. V. Simpson took over the command and payment of A Company from this date.

1*st May.*—The D.A.A.G. for Musketry, Burma Division (Major Bridges), carried out his inspection of the Companies at Headquarters on 1st, 3rd, and 4th May.

14*th May.*—Major Lethbridge, D.S.O., Commanding the Battalion, left Thayetmyo for Mandalay on inspection duty.

24*th May.*—The Battalion fired for the National Rifle Association's Empire Cup.

5*th June.*—Major Lethbridge, D.S.O., Commanding the Battalion, left Thayetmyo for Meiktila on inspection duty.

30*th June.*—Lieut. Whittall proceeded to Mandalay for duty.

3*rd July.*—Lieut. R. Stephens returned to Headquarters from doing duty at Mandalay.

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8th July.—A party of 12 N.C.O.'s and men returned to Thayetmyo from Wellington.

10th July.—The Battalion having come under the "Dover System" of pay from the 1st instant, Lieut. R. O. Logan vacates his post of Acting-Paymaster to the Battalion and remains supernumerary.

6th July.—2nd Lieut. Paget rejoined at Meiktila (from Wellington) for duty.

14th July.—A party of 22 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of 2nd Lieut. Plowden, left Headquarters for Wellington.

21st July.—Lieut. R. O. Logan left Thayetmyo for Maymyo to do duty in the Divisional Disbursing Office.

22nd and 24th July.—Inter-company Boxing Tournament held at Thayetmyo.

27th July.—Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., left Thayetmyo for Japan on 60 days' privilege leave.

Captain A. G. Bayley left Thayetmyo for England on 90 days' privilege leave.

7th August.—Inspection of Barracks by the Divisional Sanitary Officer.

27th August.—Information received that Captain C. G. Higgins had been posted to the Battalion on promotion. Captain Higgins is posted to the command of G Company.

Information received that 2nd Lieuts. Davenport, Courtis, Mundey, and Bacon had been posted to the Battalion on first appointment. They were posted respectively to C, D, E, and A Companies.

7th September. — The Band proceeded to Mandalay for a month, instead of going independently on furlough.

The regimental scouts (under the command of Lieut. Whittall) proceeded to Mandalay for duty.

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20*th September*.—Information received that 2nd Lieut. Powell has been posted to the Battalion, and is posted to B Company.

4*th October*.—The Band, under the command of Lieut. J. Blagrove, rejoined Headquarters from Mandalay.

13*th October*.—A party consisting of 53 N.C.O.'s and men (time-expired and for the Home Establishment), under the command of Lieut. B. C. Parr, left Thayetmyo and proceeded, *viâ* Rangoon and then by Indian Marine Boat, to Bombay.

19*th October*.—Captain C. G. Higgins, 2nd Lieuts. Davenport, Courtis, and Mundey, arrived at Thayetmyo, having come out from England on the Transport *Rohilla*.

25*th October*.—Lieut.-Colonel Lamotte and Captain Bayley arrived at Thayetmyo on return from leave in England.

26*th October*.—Colonel Bourne, of the White Cross League, gave a lecture at which the Officers, N.C.O.'s and men were present.

27*th October*.—Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., proceeded on leave.

3*rd to* 9*th November*.—Thayetmyo Week.

9*th November*.—Special Course of Musketry Field-firing commenced.

14*th November*.—Captain L. J. Carter rejoined Headquarters from leave of absence.

15*th November*.—First Day of Battalion Training.

19*th November*.—The R.I.M.S. *Sladen* arrived at noon with 2nd Lieuts. Powell, Plowden, and Bacon, also 50 N.C.O.'s and men returning from the Hill Depôt at Wellington.

F, G, and H Companies paraded (5 Officers, 173 N.C.O.'s and men) and embarked during the afternoon:

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G Company, under Captain Higgins (Lieuts. Stephens and Sanderson), proceeded to Meiktila *viâ* Myingyan. F and H Companies, Captains Carter and Forrest, proceeded to Mandalay. 2nd Lieut. Courtis was attached to F Company for duty.

20*th November*.—The R.I.M.S. *Sladen* left Thayetmyo at daybreak.

22*nd November*. — 2nd Lieuts. Powell, Plowden, Davenport, Mundey, and Bacon, commenced a special class of gymnastics.

9*th December*.—Colonel Lamotte proceeded to Meiktila and Mandalay on inspection duty.

15*th December*.—The Band proceeded by river to Mandalay.

17*th December*.—A, C, and D Companies (Captain Simpson, Lieut. Whittall, and 2nd Lieut. Terry) arrived at Thayetmyo on board the R.I.M.S. *Sladen*.

28*th*, 29*th*, *and* 31*st December*.—Battalion Training.

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2ND BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1909.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

R. Fanshawe, D.S.O. (*Brevet-Colonel*).

Majors.

H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O. H. F. Darell-Brown.
A. C. Hyde.

Captains.

W. Marriott-Dodington.
H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.
H. L. Wood.
L. F. Scott.
H. C. Nisbet.
J. T. Weatherby.

Lieutenants.

L. Tunnard (*Asst. Adjt.*).
C. Fitzgerald.
F. V. Holt.
C. L. Scott.
U. J. D. Bourke.
C. F. K. Carfrae.

2nd Lieutenants.

E. H. Lenthall.
J. L. Portal.
C. R. C. Boyle.
J. E. Osborne.
R. B. Crosse.
R. G. Worthington.

Adjutant.

Captain C. H. Frith.

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Quartermaster.

Captain W. Ross.

Officers attached, awaiting absorption.

Captain and Brevet-Major L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O.

Captain L. J. Carter. Captain C. B. Benson, D.S.O.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major W. Brazier.
Sergeant-Major T. Yeomans.
Bandmaster F. Bradley.
Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Aries.
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Manton (*Orderly Room*).
Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Saker.

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1st January, 1909.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Captain H. C. Nisbet -	A	2nd Lieut. J. L. Portal -	A. Ayres.
Captain W. Marriott-Dodington.	B	2nd Lieut. E. H. Lenthall 2nd. Lieut. R. G. Worthington.	J. Barry.
Captain L. F. Scott - -	C	Lieut. C. Fitzgerald - 2nd Lieut. R. B. Crosse.	H. Warnock.
Vacant.	D	2nd Lieut. J. E. Osborne - 2nd Lieut. C. R. C. Boyle.	H. Bennell.
Captain J. T. Weatherby -	E	Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke -	T. Baseley.
Captain H. L. Wood -	F	Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae -	A. Munn.
Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.	G	Lieut. F. V. Holt - -	A. Weatherhead.
Major H. F. Darell-Brown	H	Lieut. C. L. Scott - - Lieut. L. Tunnard.	A. Warnock.

STATE OF THE 2nd BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st January, 1909.

Station, etc.	No. of Companies.	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
At Shorncliffe - - -	8	12	2	29	13	576	632
At Longmoor, M.I. - -	—	1	—	1	—	35	37
At Oxford - - - -	—	—	1	3	1	—	5
On command - - - -	—	1	—	—	—	5	6
On leave - - - -	—	10	—	10	3	148	171
Attached - - - -	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total - - -	8	27	3	43	17	764	854

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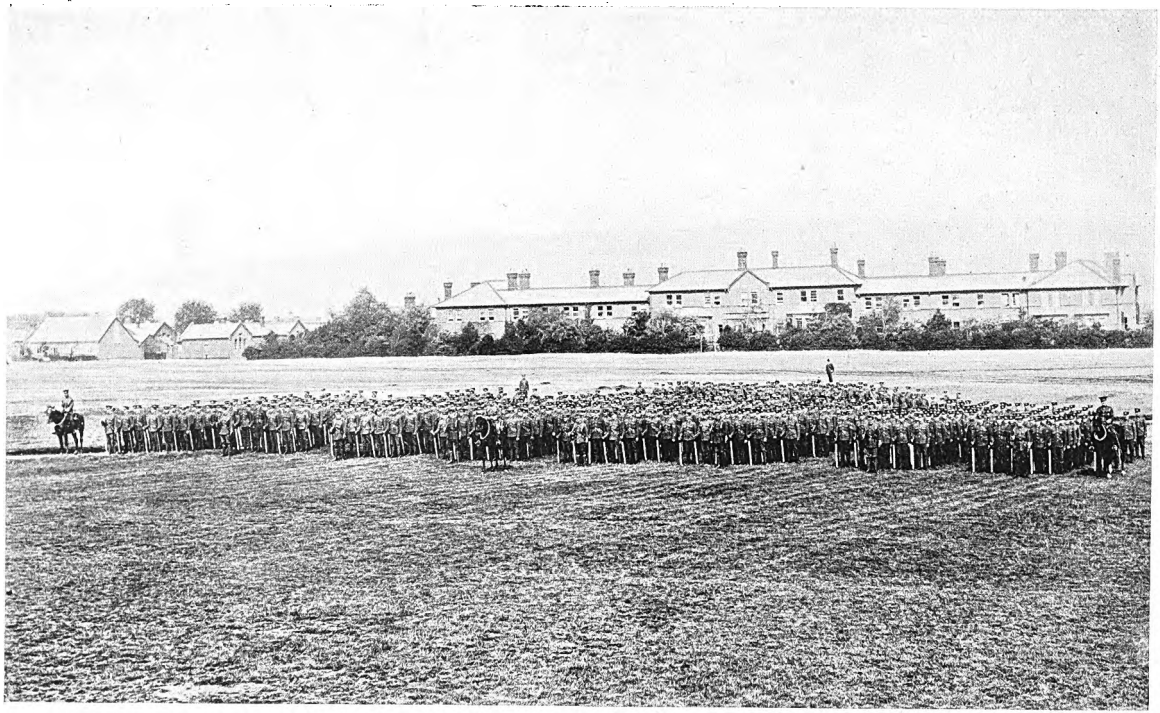

2ND BATTALION ON PARADE AT SHORNCLIFFE,

1909.

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RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION FOR 1909.

6*th January*.—A draft, consisting of 2 Sergeants and 170 rank and file, left for Southampton for embarkation on H.T. *Rohilla*, to join the 1st Battalion in Burma.

Lieut. Holt, in command of the Mounted Infantry Section (1 Sergeant and 34 men), rejoined from Longmoor Camp on completion of their course.

8*th January*.—22 men arrived from India and were taken on the strength of the Battalion.

16*th January*.—Centenary of the death, at Corunna, of Sir John Moore. A parade in commemoration was held.

20*th January*.—The Regiment, strength 24 Officers, 700 Warrant and N.C.O's and men, moved from Risborough Hutments into Moore Barracks, Shorncliffe, in relief of the Royal Scots.

26*th January*.—1 Colour-Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 34 recruits arrived from the Depôt and were posted to A, B, C, and D Companies.

28*th January*.—Major Hyde, on promotion to the rank of Major, joined for duty from his appointment as Adjutant, 4th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

24*th February*.—Major E. D. White, on completion of his period in command of the Regimental Depôt, rejoined for duty, being relieved by Major Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.

2*nd March*.—25 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt and were posted, 12 to F Company and 13 to H Company.

10*th March*.—New equipment and new bayonet issued nd taken into wear.

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12*th March*.—2nd Lieut. F. M. Davenport and 2nd Lieut. J. H. Courtis, 1st Battalion, arrived for attachment until next trooping season, and were attached to C and B Companies respectively.

15*th March*.—Mr. Cheatle, of Balliol College, Oxford, arrived for a second period of attachment and was attached to letter B Company.

20*th March*.—The *Victoria Cross* won by Bugler Hawthorne in September, 1857, having been purchased by the following Officers who had formerly served in the 52nd Light Infantry, was presented to the Officers and deposited in the Officers' Mess:—

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Windsor-Clive, Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse, Major Hon. F. le Poer Trench, Captain T. A. Julian, C. A. Innes, Esq.

18*th April*.—2nd Lieut. Chappell, 4th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, arrived for attachment, and was attached to letter H Company.

21*st April*.—Inspection, by the G.O.C. 4th Division, of 4 Training Companies (B, C, E, and G) in a Tactical Scheme (10 Officers, 246 rank and file on parade).

26*th April*.—2nd Lieut. Cheatle, unattached list, on completion of 6 weeks' attachment, left the Regiment.

28*th April*.—2nd Lieuts. Landon and Hadden, 4th Battalion Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, on completion of their period of attachment, left the Regiment.

3*rd May*.—2nd Lieut. Chappell, 4th Battalion, The Queen's Regiment, on completion of his period of attachment, left the Regiment.

14*th May*.—Letter G Company, strength 2 Officers, 12 N.C.O.'s and 50 men, under command of Captain Brooke-Popham, proceeded to the School of Musketry, Hythe, for duty in connection with the Senior Officers' class.

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15*th May*.—Captain and Quartermaster Ross left the Regiment to retire on retired pay.

18*th May*.—Information received that Lieut. E. H. Lenthall had died on 13th inst. at Ringwood Sanatorium, New Forest, from the effects of a broken artery in the region of the heart. All Officers were ordered to wear mourning for one month.

20*th May*.—Captain Wood, Lieut. Fitzgerald, 2nd Lieut. Boyle, Colour-Sergeant Warnock and Colour-Sergeant Baseley, proceeded to the funeral of Lieut. Lenthall, at Bessels Leigh, near Abingdon, to represent the Regiment.

21*st May*. — Letter G Company, under Captain Brooke-Popham, rejoined Headquarters from Hythe.

23*rd May*.—The G.O.C. 10th Infantry Brigade presented the medal for long service and good conduct to Quartermaster-Sergeant Aries. Present on Parade, 19 Officers and 522 rank and file.

2*nd June*.—Lieut. and Quartermaster Field, on transfer to the Regiment from the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, arrived and took over his duties.

3*rd June*.—Lieut. Scott and 35 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Longmoor Camp to join a Mounted Infantry Class.

11*th June*.—The "General's Challenge Shield" was won by the Regiment at the South Eastern District Rifle Meeting.

12*th June*.—Letters A and D Companies (strength 6 Officers, 157 other ranks) left Barracks for a four days' Tactical Exercise.

14*th June*.—Letters B and C Companies (strength 4 Officers and 154 other ranks) left Barracks for a 2 days' Tactical Exercise.

16*th June*.—Letters A, B, C, and D Companies rejoined Headquarters in Barracks.

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17*th June*.—Annual Athletic Sports.

22*nd June*.—13 recruits arrived from the Depôt and were posted, 7 to G Company and 6 to E Company.

26*th June*.—Parade in honour of H.M. the King's birthday. Present on parade 20 Officers and 440 other ranks. An advance party of 2 N.C.O.'s and 10 men proceeded to Lydd.

29*th June*.—The Regiment (strength 19 Officers and 483 other ranks) proceeded to Lydd for Field Firing.

1*st July*.—The Regiment returned from Lydd.

5*th July*.—Battalion training commenced.

9*th July*.—The Regiment furnished a Guard of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler and 12 men on Redoubt House, on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and also a Guard of Honour of 3 Officers and 100 rank and file with Band.

19*th July*.—2nd Lieut. Mundey, 1st Battalion, arrived for duty and was attached to E Company.

21*st July*.—11 recruits arrived from the Depôt and were posted, 7 to G Company and 4 to E Company.

25*th July*.—Open Air Service for the Garrison was conducted by the Chaplain General.

3*rd August*.—Letter C Company, under Lieut. Crosse, strength 2 Sergeants and 64 rank and file, left for Churn, to act as Divisional Advance Party.

4*th August*.—Brigade Training commenced.

12*th August*.—Inspection of the Brigade by the G.O.C., 4th Division.

16*th August*.—The Regiment, with the remainder of the 10th Brigade, left Shorncliffe for a 4 days' Tactical Exercise.

21*st August*.—Inspection of Barracks and books by the G.O.C. 10th Infantry Brigade. On parade 19 Officers, 558 other ranks.

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23*rd August.*—An advance party of 1 Officer and 35 other ranks left for Churn.

25*th August.*—The Regiment (strength 16 Officers, 530 other ranks) left for Churn, by train, at 9.5 a.m.

27*th August.*—Inter-Brigade Manœuvres.

31*st August.*—Divisional Training commenced.

9*th September.*—Inspection of the Division by the Inspector-General of the Forces. Left Churn Camp.

14*th September.*—Inter-Divisional Manœuvres commenced. Captain L. F. Scott proceeded to Oxford to take up his appointment as Adjutant, Special Reserve Battalion.

20*th September.*—Army Manœuvres commenced.

23*rd September.*—The Regiment returned to Shorncliffe (strength 20 Officers, 603 other ranks).

24*th September.*—6 recruits arrived from the Depôt and were posted, 4 to E Company and 2 to G Company.

1*st October.*—The following Regimental Classes commenced: (*a*) Transport, (*b*) Machine Gun, (*c*) Cooking, (*d*) Bugling, (*e*) Technical Classes of Instruction in the Regimental Shops. Lieut. Scott and 36 N.C.O.'s and men rejoined from Longmoor on completion of a Course of Mounted Infantry.

23*rd October.*—Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., with 2 Colour-Sergeants, represented the Regiment at the funeral of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse, formerly 52nd Light Infantry. This Officer had served with the Regiment in the Indian Mutiny, 1857, was present at the action of Trimmoo Ghat, and served during the siege operations before Delhi. At the storming of the Cashmere Gate on September 14th, 1857, Captain Crosse was in command of the supports, but seeing that Major Bayley, in command of the leading Company, had fallen wounded, he ran forward to take his place and

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was actually the first to go through that gate. Lieut.-Colonel Crosse retired in 1869 after ~~18½~~ years' service. 19½

28*th October*.—2nd Lieut. A. C. M. Paris joined the Regiment for duty and was posted to Captain Weatherby's Company.

30*th October*.—10 recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt and were posted, 5 to E Company and 5 to G Company.

16*th November*.—1 Lance-Sergeant, 3 Lance-Corporals and 6 Privates, with 1 woman and 1 child, arrived from Burma and were posted, 4 to G Company, 2 to B Company, 2 to E Company, and 1 to F Company.

19*th November*.—A Memorial, consisting of a bust and granite obelisk, in memory of Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B., formerly Colonel, 52nd Light Infantry, was unveiled at Sandgate by Miss M. Carrick-Moore, a great-niece of the late General. The memorial had been erected on the site of the house in which Sir John had lived during the time he commanded at Shorncliffe in 1803–4. The Regiment supplied a Guard of Honour of 50 rank and file under Lieut. Fitzgerald, with Band and Regimental Colour (Lieut. Holt).

30*th November*.—1 Lance-Corporal joined the Regiment from the 1st Battalion and was posted to Captain Wood's Company.

16*th December*.—The 2nd series of Regimental Classes began as on 1.10.09, except Signalling Class.

26*th December*.—The Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct was presented on Church Parade to 2759, Sergeant-Bugler Branagan.

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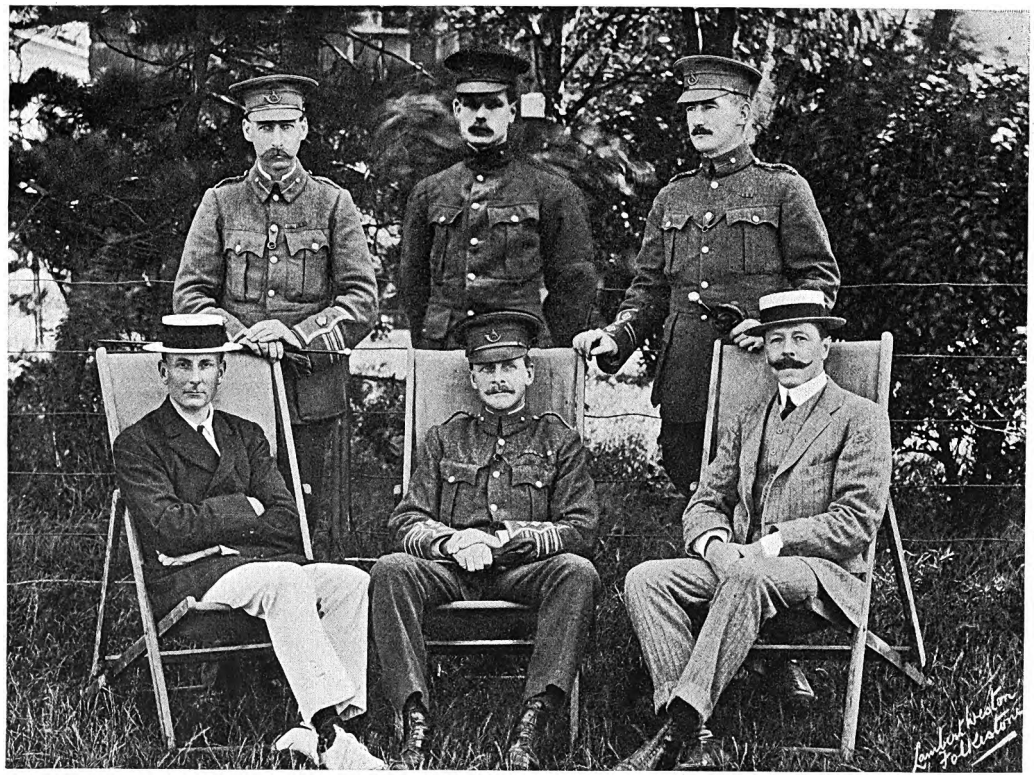

Major E. D. White. Captain E. R. Clayton. Captain C. H. Frith.
Captain W. Marriott-Dodington. Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O. Captain R. M. Feilden.

ADJUTANTS, 2ND BATTALION, 1887-1909.

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THE DEPÔT, 1st JANUARY, 1909.

Regular Establishment Posted to the Reserve Battalion for a Tour of Duty.

Roll of Officers.

Major E. D. White.
Captain and Brevet-Major A. J. F. Eden.
Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.
Lieut. C. G. Higgins.
Lieut. A. J. N. Bartlett.

Permanently Posted to the Reserve Battalion.

Captain F. H. Stapleton (Adjutant).
Captain F. King (Quartermaster).

Warrant Officer and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major L. J. Ellis.
Quartermaster-Sergeant F. M. Roberts.
Colour-Sergeant (Orderly Room) E. W. Jones.

Changes during 1909.

Captain J. A. Ballard, from 1st Battalion, attached to 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, for a tour of duty, from 8th January, 1909.

Major E. D. White vacated the command of the Depôt, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, 15th February, 1909.

Major H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O., was posted from the 2nd Battalion, and took over the command of the Depôt, 16th February, 1909.

Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., was posted to the 1st Battalion for duty, 17th February, 1909.

Captain C. G. Higgins was posted to the 1st Battalion for duty, 16th September, 1909.

Captain F. H. Stapleton vacated the appointment of Adjutant, 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, and was posted to the 2nd Battalion, pending absorption, 16th September, 1909.

Captain L. F. Scott took over the appointment of Adjutant, 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, 17th September, 1909.

Lieut. B. C. Parr was attached to the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, from the 1st Battalion, for a tour of duty, 16th November, 1909.

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Regular Establishment, including those Posted for a Tour of Duty as well as those permanently Posted to the Reserve.

STATE, 1st January, 1909.

Major.	Brevet-Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Total Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total W.O., N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total All Ranks.
1	1	1	2	1	1	7	1	22	10	119	152	159

Increase and Decrease (1st October, 1908, to 30th September, 1909).

Increase.

Joined as Recruits - - - -	148
,, from Desertion - - -	3
,, from Home Battalion - -	22
,, from 1st Battalion in India -	131
Total - -	304

Decrease.

Discharged - - - - -	31
Deserted - - - - -	1
To Army Reserve - - - -	47
To Home Battalion - - -	179
To Territorial Force - - -	2
To 1st Battalion in India - -	1
Total - -	261

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PEACE REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESERVE BATTALION.

Rank.	Posted for a Tour of Duty.	Permanently Posted.	Total.	Remarks.
Majors	1	—	1	
Captains	3	—	3	
Lieutenants	2	—	2	
Adjutants	—	1	1	
Quartermasters	—	1	1	
Total Officers	6	2	8	
Sergeant Majors	—	1	1	
Quartermaster Sergeants	—	1	1	
Orderly Room Sergeants	—	1	1	
Orderly Room Clerks	—	—	*	* Ex-soldier allowed. Not included in total.
Sergeant Bugler	—	1	1	
Sergeant Cook	—	1	1	
Colour Sergeants	2	6	8	
Sergeants	4	6	10	
Total Sergeants	6	16	22	
Buglers	2	8	10	
Corporals	16	—	16	
Privates	40	—	40	
Total Rank and File	56	—	56	
Total—Regular Establishment	70	27	97	

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THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

STATISTICS OF THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS, AND REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT POSTED TO THE RESERVE BATTALION FOR A TOUR OF DUTY.

For the year ending 30th September, 1909.

I.—INCREASE AND DECREASE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Total Effective on the 1st October, 1908 - 1,918.
Total Effective on the 1st October, 1909 - 1,860.
Net Decrease 58.

INCREASE.

	Total.
Recruits joined, Long Service, 12 years	9
„ Short „ 7 „	169
Joined from desertion	14
Transfers received	14
Total Increase	206

DECREASE.

	Total.
Died	10
Discharged after 21 years' Service	4
„ „ 18 „ „ (under Royal Warrant for Pay, &c.)	1
„ on completing 1st period	16
„ as invalids	11
„ by purchase	1
„ free by indulgence under Art. 1058 P.W.	13
„ for misconduct	14
„ for other causes	3
Struck off as deserters	23
To Army Reserve on completion of Service	134
„ „ on conversion of Service	6
Transferred to Regular Army	18
„ to Supernumerary or Unattached List	5
„ to Territorial Forces	5
Total Decrease	264

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II.—Particulars of 178 Recruits on Enlistment.

Ages.—8 under 16 (boys); 13 between 17 and 18; 97 between 18 and 19; 42 between 19 and 21; 18 over 21.

Average Measurements.—Height, 5 feet 5¾ inches; weight, 123½ lbs.; chest, 35½ inches.

Educational Attainments.—Good, 4; fair, 23; moderate, 16; inferior, 69; illiterate, 55; to be examined, 1.

III.—Transfers to the Army Reserve.

On completing 7 years with the Colours, 3; 8 years, 131; on conversion of service after 6 years with the Colours, 1; after 7 years, 5. Total, 140.

IV.—Extension of Service with the Colours.

To complete 7 years, 1; to complete 12 years, 25. Total, 26.

V.—Re-engagements of N.C.O.'s and Men to Complete 21 Years.

After 9 years' service, 4; after 10 years, 1; after 11 years, 15; after 12 years, 3. Total, 23.

VI.—Terms of Engagement, Etc., 30th September, 1909.

(1) Re-engaged, serving for pension:—

1st Battalion, 38 sergeants, 21 corporals, 55 privates. Total, 114.
2nd Battalion, 32 sergeants, 20 corporals, 6 buglers, 36 privates. Total, 94.
Regular Establishment posted to Reserve Battalion for a Tour of Duty, 22 sergeants, 10 corporals, 7 buglers, 20 privates. Total, 59.

(2) 12 years with the Colours (Long Service, 1st Period):—

1st Battalion, 2 buglers, 25 privates. Total, 27.
2nd Battalion, 3 corporals, 42 privates. Total, 45.
Regular Establishment posted to Reserve Battalion for a Tour of Duty, 1 corporal, 3 privates. Total, 4.

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(3) To complete 12 years :—

1st Battalion, 9 sergeants, 14 corporals, 3 buglers, 84 privates. Total, 110.

2nd Battalion, 3 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 buglers, 8 privates. Total, 23.

Regular Establishment posted to Reserve Battalion for a Tour of Duty, 2 corporals, 2 buglers, 5 privates. Total, 9.

(4) For 9 years:—

1st Battalion, 3 buglers, 276 privates. Total, 279.

2nd Battalion, 3 corporals, 3 buglers, 83 privates. Total, 89.

Regular Establishment posted to Reserve Battalion for a Tour of Duty, 1 bugler, 6 privates. Total, 7.

(5) For 8 years :—

1st Battalion, 5 corporals, 8 buglers, 234 privates. Total, 247.

2nd Battalion, 5 corporals, 1 bugler, 18 privates. Total, 24.

Regular Establishment posted to Reserve Battalion for a Tour of Duty, 2 corporals, 2 privates. Total, 4.

(6) For 7 years :—

1st Battalion, 215 privates. Total, 215.

2nd Battalion, 3 buglers, 494 privates. Total, 497.

Regular Establishment posted to Reserve Battalion for a Tour of Duty, 13 privates. Total, 13.

VII.—Ages of N.C.O.'s and Men sent to the 1st Battalion in India.

Under 22 years, 139 ; between 22 and 30, 32 ; over 30 years, 3. Total, 174.

VIII.—N.C.O.'s and Men who arrived Home from the 1st Battalion.

Invalids, 7 ; time expired, 9 ; to join Army Reserve, 128 ; to join home portion of Corps, 12 ; other causes. 11. Total, 167.

IX.—Granted Certificates of Education.

1st Class, 4 ; 2nd Class, 75 ; 3rd Class, 146. Total, 225.

X.—Crimes during the Year.

Court-Martial convictions, 41 (39 men).

Fines for drunkenness, 84 (67 men).

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XI.—Deserters.

23 men deserted, of whom 14 rejoined. 14 of the deserters were in the first year of their service.

XII.—General State of the Regiment, 1st October, 1909.

Strength.—At home, 868; in India, 992. Total, 1,860 N.C.O.'s and men.

Where Born.—England, 1,787; Wales, 2; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 29; India or Colonies, 38.

Religious Denominations.—Church of England, 1,641; Presbyterians, 7; Wesleyans, 88; Baptists or Congregationalists, 24; Methodists, 7; Unitarians, 1; Salvationists, 2; Plymouth Brethren, 2; Roman Catholics, 88.

Educational Acquirements.—1st Class Certificates, 42; 2nd Class, 501; 3rd Class, 634. Total, 1,177. Without Certificates, 683.

In Possession of Good Conduct Medals.—Warrant Officers, 5; Sergeants, 10; Privates, 2. Total, 17.

Good Conduct Badges (*Buglers and Privates only*).—One badge, 469; two badges, 297; three badges, 76; four badges, 19. Total, 861.

Average Age (*last Birthday*) *of N.C.O.'s and Men.*—Of 868 serving at home, 23_{12}^{7} years; of 992 serving in India, 24_{12}^{11} years.

Average Length of Service of Colour-Sergeants and Sergeants.—At home, Colour-Sergeants, 15_{12}^{1} years; Sergeants, 13_{12}^{4} years; in India, Colour-Sergeants, 13_{12}^{8} years; Sergeants, 12_{12}^{10} years.

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ARMY RESERVE.

OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st October, 1909.

Strength.

Section.	Staff-Sergeants.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
A - -	—	—	—	3	—	52	55
B - -	—	—	2	16	—	714	732
D - -	—	—	5	8	—	99	112
Total -	—	—	7	27	—	865	899

Ages.

Section.	Under 30 Years.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	Total.
A and B - - -	644	143	—	787
D - - - -	1	93	18	112
Total - -	645	236	18	899

Years in which Service will expire in the Reserve.

Years.	Sections A and B.	Section D.	Total.
1.10.09 to 30.9.10 - - -	85	41	126
1.10.10 „ 30.9.11 - - -	155	28	183
1.10.11 „ 30.9.12 - - -	117	43	160
1.10.12 „ 30.9.13 - - -	163	—	163
1.10.13 „ 30.9.14 - - -	45	—	45
1.10.14 „ 30.9.15 - - -	113	—	113
1.10.15 „ 30.9.16 - - -	86	—	86
1.10.16 „ 30.9.17 - - -	23	—	23
Total - - -	787	112	899

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN QUALIFIED TO ACT AS MOUNTED INFANTRY INCLUDED IN THE STRENGTH OF ARMY RESERVE.

Section A.				Section B.				Section D.				Total.			
Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.	Sergeant.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
—	—	15	15	—	—	174	174	—	—	17	17	—	—	206	206

ARMY RESERVISTS WHO HAVE PERMISSION TO RESIDE ABROAD, AND WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE STRENGTH.

Countries.	Section B.	Section D.	Total.
Canada - - - - -	15	2	17
India - - - - -	5	—	5
America - - - - -	1	—	1
New Zealand - - - -	2	—	2
New South Wales - - -	1	—	1
At Sea - - - - -	6	—	6
Total - - - -	30	2	32

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1909.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.—Whitehall, January 4th. The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Major (local Lieut.-Colonel) Edward Alexander Stanton, attached to the Egyptian Army, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

5th January.—2nd Lieut. E. H. Lenthall to be Lieutenant *vice* J. A. Pollock, seconded. Dated 11th December 1908.

12th January.—Lieut. G. A. Sullivan is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 4th November, 1908.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

C. F. K. Carfrae, to 4th November, 1908, *vice* G. A. Sullivan, seconded.

E. H. Lenthall, to 8th December, 1908, *vice* W. E. T. Morland, seconded.

15th January.—Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., from Adjutant 4th Battalion Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire) Regiment, to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G., *vice* Brevet-Major A. J. G. Moir, Royal Scots (Lothian) Regiment. Dated 1st January, 1909.

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22*nd January*.—Captain C. B. Benson, D.S.O., is seconded whilst studying the Russian language. Dated 28th December, 1908.

2*nd February*.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall to be Lieutenant *vice* J. A. Pollock, seconded. Dated 11th December, 1908.

5*th February*.—The undermentioned Gentlemen-Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenants. Dated 6th February, 1909 :—

Frank Maturin Davenport, in succession to Lieut. G. A. Sullivan, seconded.

John Harold Courtis, in succession to Lieut. J. A. Pollock, seconded.

23*rd February*.—Major E. A. Stanton, Half-Pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 24th February, 1909.

16*th March*.—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 28th December, 1908 :—

G. A. Sullivan, *vice* C. B. Benson, D.S.O., seconded.

R. R. M. Brooke, *vice* G. A. Sullivan, seconded for service on the Staff.

R. V. Simpson, *vice* R. R. M. Brooke, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry.

26*th March*.—2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove, to be Lieutenant *vice* R. V. Simpson, promoted. Dated 28th December, 1908.

4*th May*.—Captain H. C. Nisbet is seconded for service as an Adjutant of a Cyclist Battalion, Territorial Force. Dated 1st April, 1909.

11*th May*.—Quartermaster and Hon. Captain W. Ross retires on retired pay. Dated 12th May, 1909.

Supernumerary - Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. A. S. Field, from the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Quartermaster *vice* Hon. Captain W. Ross.

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14*th May*.—The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded :—

Hon. C. A. J. Annesley, for service on the Staff. Dated 7th April, 1909.

L. Tunnard, for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 22nd April, 1909.

21*st May*.—2nd Lieut. John Arthur Southey, from the 3rd Battalion Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry) to be 2nd Lieutenant in succession to Lieut. R. V. Simpson, promoted. Dated 22nd May, 1909.

1*st June*.—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 13th February, 1909 :—

E. H. Kirkpatrick, *vice* Brevet-Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., deceased.

C. G. Higgins, *vice* E. H. Kirkpatrick, seconded for service on the Staff.

The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

J. E. Osborne, *vice* C. G. Higgins. Dated 13th February, 1909.

J. L. Portal, *vice Hon.* C. A. J. Annesley, seconded. Dated 7th April, 1909.

4*th June*.—2nd Lieut. R. B. Crosse to be Lieutenant, *vice* L. Tunnard, seconded. Dated 22nd April, 1909.

8*th June*. — 2nd Lieut. Stanley Cyril Beresford Mundey, from the 6th Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. *Hon.* C. A. J. Annesley, seconded. Dated 9th June 1909.

11*th June*.—2nd Lieut. C. R. C. Boyle, to be Lieutenant *vice* E. H. Lenthall, deceased. Dated 19th May, 1909.

27*th July*.—Corporal (*Lance-Sergeant*) Clarence Haydon Bacon, from the King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be

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CAPTAIN S. F. HAMMICK,

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, 1894-1909.

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2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. G. Higgins, promoted. Dated 28th July, 1909.

10*th August*.—2nd Lieut. James Jervoise Powell, from the Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. L. Tunnard, seconded, and to take precedence next below R. G. Worthington. Dated 30th December, 1908, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 11th August, 1909.

24*th August*.—Brevet-Major L. H. R. Pope Hennessy, D.S.O., from Supernumerary-Captain, is restored to the establishment *vice* H. C. Nisbet, seconded. Dated 1st April, 1909.

17*th September*.—Gentleman-Cadet Archibald Charles Melvill Paris, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Lenthall, deceased. Dated 18th September, 1909.

24*th September*.—The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India (Personal Staff):—

* * * * *

Lieut. *Hon.* C. A. J. Annesley to be A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

3*rd November*.—Captain S. F. Hammick retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd November, 1909.

3*rd December*. — Brevet - Colonel Sir J. Hanbury Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., to be Colonel. Dated 1st December, 1909.

Colonel Sir J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., to be a temporary Brigadier - General in Charge of Administration *vice* Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) L. E. Kiggell, C.B., appointed Director of Staff Duties. Dated 1st December, 1909.

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MEDALS FOR "LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT."

APPENDIX TO ARMY ORDER No. 101 OF 1909.

With Gratuity.

No. 3521. Quartermaster-Sergeant W. ARIES.
No. 3468. Sergeant-Bugler J. H. MUDDLE.
No. 3458. Private A. GOULD.

APPENDIX TO ARMY ORDER No. 270 OF 1909.

With Gratuity.

No. 3571. Colour-Sergeant T. BASELEY.
No. 2759. Sergeant-Bugler P. BRANAGAN.
No. 3618. Sergeant T. LEES.
No. 7424. Lance-Corporal C. KING.
No. 3575. Private J. HAVERY.

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ROLL OF LIFE PENSIONERS

OF THE 43RD, 52ND, AND 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

(NOW THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

ON page 150 of the last volume of THE CHRONICLE will be found a complete roll of all Life Pensioners of the Regiment (other than those residing and drawing their pensions in India and the Colonies) on the 1st October, 1908. The two lists overleaf show the names of pensioners added to the roll, and of pensioners who have died, since the above date.

The Life Pensioners of the Regiment on the 1st October, 1909, were as follows:—11 Sergeant-Majors, 3 Bandmasters, 13 Quartermaster-Sergeants, 8 Sergeant-Instructors of Musketry, 1 Sergeant-Instructor of Gymnastics, 1 Sergeant-Master-Tailor, 7 Bugle-Majors, 91 Colour-Sergeants, 82 Sergeants, 29 Corporals, 3 Bandsmen, 13 Buglers, and 334 Privates; total, 596. 4 Lance-Corporals and 20 Privates were drawing temporary pensions. Grand total, 620 pensioners, to whom, during the year ending 30th September, 1909, was paid £15,009 18*s.* 10*d.*

There were also in receipt of pensions 12 widows and 43 children, to whom was paid during the year £435 8*s.* 3*d.* Four widows ceased to draw pensions on remarriage.

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ADDITIONS TO THE ROLL OF LIFE PENSIONERS SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF "THE CHRONICLE" FOR 1908.

[NOTE.—The unit is that in which the man last served. P.S.=Permanent Staff.]

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Remarks, Medals, &c.
5197	Col.-Sgt.	Applin, H. W.	2 Bn. Bucks V. C.	33	4	Termination of engagement.	4. 2.09	2	9½	S. Africa, Egyptian, Khedive's Bronze Star, good conduct.
2959	Private	Austin, G.	1st	21	1	"	25. 3.09	1	1	Indian Frontier, S. Africa.
5281	"	Abrahart, J.	2nd	2	8	Invalided	5. 5.99	1	0	India, 1895.
6780	"	Bateman, A.	3rd	16	2	"	26.11.08	1	0	India, South Africa.
1489	"	Beck, S.	43rd	4	4	"	25. 5.75	0	6	——
1355	Sgt.-Maj.	Brazier, W.	2nd	26	0	After 26 years qualifying ser.	5.10.09	4	0	Indian Frontier and good conduct medals.
2913	Col.-Sgt.	Craft, G.	P.S. 3 Bn.	21	0	Termination of engagement.	24.12.08	2	6	India, good conduct.
2964	"	Clark, C. E.	P.S. 4th	21	0	"	25. 3.09	2	3	Indian Frontier, India, South Africa.
1122	"	Connell, D. G.	"	25	9	Own request	1. 4.09	2	10	Indian Frontier, India, good conduct.
1265	"	Coshall, H.	1 V.B. Oxf. Univ.	30	2	"	13.12.00	3	3	——
4026	Lce.-Sgt.	Cooper, F.	2nd	19	8	Invalided	12. 5.99	1	6	——
621	Private	Donaghey, P.	1st	17	7	"	9. 6.85	0	8	——
3025	Sergeant	Elsey, W. E.	"	21	3	Termination of engagement.	2.12.09	1	9	South Africa.
980	Col.-Sgt.	Franklin, W.	1st Bucks Bn.	25	7	Own request	21.11.08	2	10	Indian Frontier.
5033	Private	Faulkner, E.	2nd	14	1	Invalided	14. 1.09	1	0	South Africa.
1516	Sergeant	Gomm, J.	P.S. 3rd	13	10	Termination of engagement.	9. 7.08	2	3	Serving on Militia engagement, S. Africa.
2765	Col.-Sgt.	Guise, J.	P.S. Bucks Bn.	23	0	"	23. 9.09	2	11	South Africa, good conduct.
169	Corporal	Hills, G.	43rd	13	7	Own request	13. 5.09	0	4	New Zealand.
7232	Private	Hieatt, W.	Vol. Co.	1	2	Invalided	7. 4.04	0	9	South Africa.
6330	Sergeant	Harvey, G. H.	2nd	18	4	Own request	21.10.09	1	6	"
3033	Private	Jeffery, F.	3rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	9. 9.09	1	1	Good conduct.
3408	Sergeant	Knight, A.	P.S. 3 Bn.	17	5	Invalided	26.11.08	2	6	South Africa.
2929	Private	Louch, W.	"	21	0	Termination of engagement.	14. 1.09	1	1	India, 1895.
4208	"	McConville, M	1st	16	1	Invalided	17. 1.09	1	0	"
2938	Col.-Sgt.	Perry, H.	Oxf. Unv. Offics. Training C.	21	0	Termination of engagement.	21. 1.09	2	6	Good conduct.
2793	"	Puryer, L.	P.S. 4 Bn.	23	0	Own request	23. 9.09	2	8	West Africa, South Africa, good conduct.
4138	Lce.-Cpl.	Roet, T.	2nd	13	11	Invalided	30. 5.07	1	0	India, 1895.
2832	Private	Robinson, H.	3rd	22	1	Own request	25.11.09	1	1½	"
7765	Sergeant	Smewin, G.	2nd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	1. 7.09	1	9	Good conduct.
3212	"	Sykes, W. W.	"	20	7	Own request	8. 7.09	1	4	India, 1895, Indian Frontier, good cond.
5153	Private	Weston, G.	1st	5	8	Invalided	29. 8.01	1	0	South Africa.
3909	Sergeant	Walker, F. C.	"	9	10	"	16. 5.01	1	9	"
2921	Bugler	Waters, S.	P.S. 3rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	7. 1.09	1	1	Good conduct.
220	Private	Webb, J.	"	10	0	"	23. 4.08	0	8	——

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LIFE PENSIONERS WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF "THE CHRONICLE" FOR 1908.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Date of Death.
1644	Private	D. Burke - - - -	11.11.09
6	Sergeant	M. Buckley - - -	15. 1.09
1285	Private	G. Brown - - -	4. 9.09
6397	„	J. Bradley - - -	16. 9.09
1721	Col.-Sergeant	A. Bennett - - -	18. 7.09
—	Sergeant	W. Bridgman - - -	18.11.09
1827	Corporal	C. Clarke - - - -	28.10.09
2369	Qr.-Mast.-Sgt.	P. Downes - - - -	17. 7.09
1648	„	E. Finn - - - -	17.12.08
1372	Private	R. Greasley - - -	16. 6.09
2543	Corporal	E. B. Howell - - -	28.10.08
2790	Sergeant	J. Hurley - - -	26, 2.09
122	Private	T. Jackson - - -	9. 8.09
921	„	H. Jones - - - -	18. 2.09
3227	Corporal	W. Keeble - -	20. 8.09
2611	„	E. A. Lovick - - -	10. 7.09
1667	Qr.-Mast.-Sgt.	H. J. Manley - - -	9. 3.09
3844	Private	H. Newman - - -	10. 1.09
241	Qr.-Mast.-Sgt.	W. Pawley - - -	11. 2.09
2846	Col.-Sergeant	P. Power - - - -	12.11.09
76	Private	D. Street - - - -	8. 1.09
2578	Sergeant	E. Sheen - - - -	22. 7.09
1103	Private	W. J. Toveil - - -	28. 8.09
2221	„	C. Wright - - -	24. 5.09

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MUSKETRY, 1909.

1st Battalion.

Regimental Rifle Meeting.

Held at Thayetmyo, 3rd March, and following days.

[*Classification* :—Class A, Marksmen and 1st Class Shots; Class B, 2nd and 3rd Class Shots.]

Match I.—200 yards, moving target, two appearances, rounds unlimited, any position.—*Class A.* 1st, Lance-Corporal Panting (E Company), 36; 2nd, Sergeant Sykes (E), 36; 3rd, Private Hands (H), 36.—*Class B.* 1st, Private Taylor (F), 34; 2nd, Private Miles (F), 27; 3rd, Private Southern (E), 25.

Match II.—300 yards; targets, 1 foot square, white; five rounds, one minute, any position.—*Class A.* 1st, Sergeant Sykes (E), 11; 2nd, Private Pelacini (H), 11; 3rd, Private Hornsley (G), 9.—*Class B.* 1st, Private Miles (F), 7; 2nd, Private Clarke (H), 6; 3rd, Sergeant Holdham (G), 3.

Match III.—400 yards, Special Figure Target, 45 seconds; rounds unlimited; any position.—*Class A.* 1st, Lance-Corporal Berry (E), 35; 2nd, Private Waters (E), 33; 3rd, Private Cox (E), 32.—*Class B.* 1st, Corporal Panting (H), 32; 2nd, Private Black (E), 28; 3rd, Sergeant Holdham (G), 18.

Match IV.—500 yards, 6 rounds, deliberate. Two minutes. Two sighting shots compulsory.—*Class A.* 1st, Private Jarvis (G), 28; 2nd, Private Ferris (G), 28; 3rd, Private Horseman (H), 28.—*Class B.* 1st, Private Greenwood (G), 22; 2nd, Private Taylor (F), 22; 3rd, Private Eeles (E), 22.

Match V.—600 yards, 6 rounds, deliberate. Two

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Corporal G. Hadden.

Corporal H. Busby.

CHAMPION SHOTS, 1st BATTALION, 1908, 1909.

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sighting shots compulsory.—*Class A.* 1st, Private Harris (F), 28; 2nd, Corporal Stone (E), 27; 3rd, Sergeant White (H), 26.—*Class B.* 1st, Private Miles (F), 24; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Kilbee (H), 23; 3rd, Sergeant Boughton (F), 21.

MATCH VI.—*Bugle Stakes.* 150 yards. Each competitor to be at the "load," and to fire one shot on the word "Commence"; then run round a flag, placed 12 yards from the firing point, and fire another shot, and so continue until the "Cease Fire" is ordered. One minute allowed from "Commence" to "Cease Fire." Rounds unlimited. One sighting shot compulsory.—*Class A.* 1st, Private Prior (H), 32; 2nd, Sergeant Sheppard (H), 27; 3rd, Private Bennett (G), 26.—*Class B.* 1st, Corporal Watson (F), 24; 2nd, Private Julien (E), 21; 3rd, Private Miles (F), 21.

Match VII.—*Judging Distance Test.* 1st, Corporal Busby (E), 22; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Wheeler (G), 22; 3rd, Private Bennett (G), 22.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Aggregate of Matches I. to VII.—1st, No. 7074, Corporal W. Busby, E Company, 152 points; 2nd, No. 6595, Private E. Childs, E. Company, 144 points; 3rd, No. 5747, Private C. Bennett, G Company, 143 points.

MATCH VIII.—*Men of the Draft.* 500 yards, 7 rounds. Two sighting shots compulsory.—1st, Private Cannon (E), 23; 2nd, Private Nestor (E), 23; 3rd, Private Grace (G), 23.

MATCH IX.—*Regimental Challenge Shield.* Targets and scoring as for the "Queen's Cup." Team from companies. No restrictions as to rank. Fired for simultaneously on the 16th March, 1909.—1st, H Company, Thayetmyo, 392 points; 2nd, D Company, Mandalay, 389 points.

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MATCH X.—*Commanding Officer's Prize.* Teams of 8 per section. No restrictions as to rank. Sections to fire off, and the winning section of each company to compete for final. Conditions:—Eight plates, 1 foot square, per team. One round to be fired, when if any plates are knocked down, the corresponding man of the opposing team to fall out as a casual. Five rounds to be fired as above, signal being given for each round to be fired at 500 yards. The team with the least number of plates left standing to win.—1st, No. 2 section of E Company; 2nd, No. 1 section of H Company.

MATCH XI.—*Lea Cup Competition.* (Holders, Corporals.) Conditions:—Teams of six of Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, and Privates. 3rd Class target with tiger's head as figure, 4 points; inner, 3 points; magpie, 2 points; outer 1 point. Distance, 500 yards. One sighting shot compulsory. Three shoots of 20, 40, and 60 seconds' duration. Rounds unlimited.—1st, Sergeants' Team, 194 points; 2nd, Corporals' Team, 123 points.

MATCH XII.—*Officers.* 500 yards, 10 rounds.—Won by Lieut. B. C. Parr.

2ND BATTALION.

RESULTS OF MUSKETRY FOR 1909.

TABLE B (NEW COURSE).

Company.	Part I.		Part III.					Figure of Merit.
	Commenced.	Failed.	Commenced.	Marksmen.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	
A	95	21	70	7	15	46	5	101·5
B	104	22	81	4	25	46	6	100·4
C	102	25	75	2	19	37	19	91·9
D	96	23	72	8	10	48	13	93·8
E	76	13	63	1	16	40	6	95·5
F	78	17	58	1	18	31	11	96
G	69	13	53	2	11	34	7	93
H	69	15	45	2	8	28	7	95·5
Total	689	149	517	21	122	310	74	

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Battalion Figure of Merit.—95·9.
Best Shooting Company.—Letter A Company.
Best Shot of Sergeants.—Sergeant-Bugler Branagan.
Best Shot of Rank and File.—Lance-Corporal Facer.
Trained Men Exercised.—662.
Recruits Exercised.—211.

Regimental Rifle Meeting.

The Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting was held at Hythe, on the 27th and 28th May, 1909.

Matches and Results:—

[*Class* 1, Marksmen and 1st Class Shots on last year's classification; *Class* 2, 2nd and 3rd Class Shots on last year's classification; also men who have fired Table "A" this year. *Young Soldiers*, men who have not fired Table "A."]

Match I.—*Class* 1 *and* 2. 200 yards. Figure 3 target, 5 rounds; 5 exposures of 4 seconds each. One round to be fired at each exposure. Hits within a 9-inch ring to count 3 points; remainder of target 2 points. Rifles not to be brought to the aim before the target appears.—*Class* 1. 1st, Private Smith (D), 13; 2nd, Corporal Hutton (H), 12; 3rd, Sergeant-Bugler Branagan (H), 12; 4th, Private Grant (D), 12.—*Class* 2. 1st, Lance-Corporal Rackstraw (H), 11; 2nd, Private Spike (F), 11; 3rd, Private Smith (A), 11; 4th, Corporal Austin (B), 11.

Match II.—*Class* 1 *and* 2. 300 yards. Targets, 2nd Class Figure. Regulation scoring; 5 rounds in 25 seconds from the signal or command to fire. The rifle must not be loaded before the targets appear, but the cut-off may be open and the safety catch forward.—*Class* 1. 1st, Private Wingrove (A), 19; 2nd, Private Du Faur (B), 19; 3rd, Sergeant-Bugler Branagan (H),

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17; Privates Nash (E) and Heal (C) also 17.—*Class* 2. 1st, Private Claridge (E), 16; 2nd, Lance-Corporal Connor (H), 15; 3rd, Private French (A), 15; Privates Spike (F) and Emery (F) also 15.

MATCH III.—*Class* 1 *and* 2. 400 yards. Targets, No. 1 Figure. Each hit to count 3 points; 5 rounds. Time of exposure 5 seconds. Five exposures.—*Class* 1. 1st, Sergeant Sixsmith (D), 20; 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Allport (A), 18; 3rd, Lance-Sergeant Buckingham (F), 18; Corporal Smith (H) and Private Fisher (E), also 18. —*Class* 2. 1st, Private Williams (E), 18; 2nd, Private Akers (H), 17; 3rd, Private Salmon (G), 16; Privates Luckett (G) and Watson (A) also 16.

MATCH IV.—*Class* 1 *and* 2. 500 yards. Targets, 1st Class Figure; 5 rounds. Regulation scoring.—*Class* 1. 1st, Private Hitchman (E), 19; 2nd, Corporal Hutton (H), 19; 3rd, Private Day (C), 18.—*Class* 2. 1st, Lance-Corporal Millgate (D), 18; 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Stephens (G), 16; Privates Thompson (D), Lax (A), and Rowel (H), also 16.

MATCH V.—*Young Soldiers.* 200 yards, 5 rounds. Regulation scoring. Targets, 3rd Class bull's-eye. 1st, Private Emery (F), 20; 2nd, Private Upstone (F), 20; 3rd, Private Boalcott (H), 19; 4th, Private Young (F), 19.

MATCH VI.—*Young Soldiers.* 500 yards. Targets and scoring as in Match IV. 1st, Private Griffen (F), 20; 2nd, Private Williams (H), 20; 3rd, Private Warner (F), 19.

MATCH VII.—*The Aggregate.* The best 24 in each class to fire under the following conditions:—Targets, 5 falling iron plates; 5 rounds. Each competitor will stand facing the targets, and on the command "Fire" will lie down and open fire. Time allowed, 25 seconds.—*Class* 1. 1st, Sergeant-Bugler Branagan (H), 66; 2nd,

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Quartermaster-Sergeant Aries (F), 63; 3rd, Lance-Corporal May (E), 60; 4th, Private Harris (D), 59; 5th, Private Wallington (E), 57; 6th, Lance-Corporal Greenfield (G), 57.—*Class* 2. 1st, Lance-Corporal Millgate (D), 52; 2nd, Private Spike (F), 51; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Rackstraw (H), 50; 4th, Private Brimsden (E), 49; 5th, Private Phillips (F), 46; 6th, Private Nutt (H), 46.

MATCH VIII.—*Inter-Company Competition.* Teams of 1 Officer, 2 of or above the rank of Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 2 Lance-Corporals, 6 Privates (Buglers and Bandsmen included). Conditions:—(1) as in Match VII, (2) as in Match II. 1st, E, or Captain Weatherby's Company; 2nd, H, or Major Darell-Brown's Company; 3rd, B, or Captain Marriott-Dodington's Company.

At the SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING, held at the Hythe Ranges in June, 1909, the *10th Brigade Challenge Cup* was won by the Regimental team, consisting of Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke, Colour-Sergeants Warnock, Mason, and Barsley, Lance-Sergeant Tipping, and 40 men. G and A Company each won £2 in the company team competitions; Major E. D. White was 1st, and Lieut. Holt was second in the *Revolver* (open), while Quartermaster-Sergeant Aries won the

QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT ARIES.

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S.E.D. Championship Challenge Cup, the Silver and Bronze Medals, five 1st, six 2nd, and three 3rd prizes. Amongst the other prizewinners were Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, Lance-Corporal Facer, Lance-Corporal Sales, and Private Luckett.

The Depôt.

Musketry Course, 1909.

G Company.—Exercised: 1 Officer and 31 N.C.O.'s and men. Classified: 1 Marksman, 15 1st Class, 14 2nd Class, and 2 3rd Class Shots (Part III.). Company Aggregate, 105.

H Company.—Exercised: 31 N.C.O.'s and men. Classified: 3 Marksmen, 13 1st Class, 14 2nd Class, and 1 3rd Class Shot (Part I.). Company Aggregate, 111.

Depôt Figure of Merit, 108.

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ATHLETICS, 1908–1909.

1st Battalion.

1908.[1]

Owing to the Battalion being under orders for Burma, and four companies having to be on detachment there, the Athletic Meeting for 1909 was held before leaving Lucknow, on 16th and 17th November, 1908. The entries were somewhat disappointing, but the results on the whole were as good as in former years, especially in the *Mile*, which Private Tattam won for the third year in succession, thus becoming the owner of the Challenge Belt. He also won the Championship Prize (for the best athlete) with 34 points, beating Bugler Grant, last year's champion, by 3 points; Corporal Hadden was third, with 27 points.

Events and Results.

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
1. 100 Yards -	Bugler Grant. ($10\frac{4}{5}$ secs.)	Corporal Hadden.	Bugler Butler.
2. Quarter Mile -	Bugler Grant. ($55\frac{3}{5}$ secs.)	Bugler Butler.	Private Tattam.
3. Half Mile -	Private Tattam. (2 mins. 12 secs.)	Private Keene.	Bugler Grant.
4. One Mile - -	Private Tattam. (4 mins. 50 secs.)	Private Waters.	Private Keene.
5. Three Miles -	Private Tattam. (16 mins. 12 secs.)	L.-Corporal Chadbone.	Private Everest.
6. 120 Yards Hurdles.	Corporal Hadden. ($19\frac{3}{5}$ secs.)	Private Hall.	Private Hollington.
7. High Jump -	Private Hollington. (5 ft.)	Corporal Arlett.	Private Brown.
8. Long Jump -	Corporal Hadden. (18 ft. 6 ins.)	Private Izzard.	Private Hall.

[1] Received too late for insertion in last year's Chronicle.—Ed.

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EVENTS AND RESULTS.—*cont.*

Event.	First.	Second.	Third.
9. Putting the Weight.	Corporal Arlett. (31 ft. 6 ins.)	Sergeant Rawlings.	Bugler Grant.
10. 120 Yards, Officers (Handicap).	Lieut. Simpson. (8 yds.)	Lieut. Ivey. (26 yds.)	Lieut. Beaufort. (4 yds.
11. 220 Yards, W.O. and Sergeants (Handicap).	Sergeant Shillcock. (6 yds.)	Sergeant Love. (14 yds.)	Col.-SergeantBlack. (17 yds.)
12. Do., Old Soldiers.	Corporal Bridge. (22 yds).	Private Berry. (16 yds.)	L.-Corporal Hussy. (19 yds.)
13. Corporals, 150 Yards(3-Legged Race).	Corporals Bridge and Tent.	Corporals Stone and Lewis.	Corporals Arlett and Bowden.
14. Sack Race -	Corporal Dyke.	Private Taylor.	Private Collett.
15. Band Boys, 100 Yards.	Boy Dart.	Boy Kelsey.	Boy Baker.
16. Children's Race	Dorothy Pears.	A. Stone.	J. Black.
17. Tug-of-War (Catch Weights).	G Company.	B Company.	
18. Do., (Light Weights).	B Company.	F Company.	
19. Quarter Mile (Open).	L.-Corporal Stead. (Durham L.I.).	Corporal Hadden.	Private Currie. (Durham L.I.)
20. Championship Prize.	Private Tattam.	Bugler Grant.	Corporal Hadden.
21. Company Athletic Cup.	F Company. (79 points).	A Company. (64 points)	C Company. (39 points)
22. Consolation Race	Private Bansey.	Private House.	Private C. Brown.

1909.

BURMA DIVISIONAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The Burma Divisional Assault-at-Arms took place in the Fort at Mandalay on 11th, 12th, and 13th November. Major R. E. Watt acted as President of the Executive Committee. The meeting was a great success, owing to the large number of competitors and spectators, both officers and men, and also to the excellent management, there being no waiting between the events and no crowding.

General Sir Lewis Dening presented the prizes on the closing day, and congratulated the regiments taking part upon the number of entries and the excellence of their performances.

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The 43rd did especially well in the team events, winning two, drawing in one, and being second in two, out of a total of seven.

The results were as follows:

The Alarm Competition.—(8 men and 1 N.C.O. striking tents, loading mules, and entrenching against time.)

The 43rd Light Infantry and the Royal Irish Rifles drew on points, and the event was given to the latter by General Hastings' casting vote.

Cross-Country Race.—Team of 8 men and 1 N.C.O. to run four miles in Field Service Marching Order carrying 100 rounds of ammunition; 1st, 43rd Light Infantry, who completed the course in 31 minutes; 2nd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Tug-of-War (*Light Weights*).—1st, 43rd Light Infantry; 2nd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The two seconds were:—

Gymnastics.—(Team 8 men and 1 N.C.O.)

Bayonet Tournament.—(Team 8 men and 1 N.C.O.)

In the individual events Private Berry won the *Bayonet* v. *Bayonet* (*Non-Instructors*), as well as the *Bayonet* v. *Sabre.*

Sergeant Wooding was third in the *Bayonet* v. *Bayonet* (*Open*).

PRIVATE BERRY, BAYONET CHAMPION.
1st Battalion, 1909.

A diversion was caused on the morning

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of the 12th, when a panther came out from its place of hiding—a patch of millet in the corner of the Fort—and mauled a native, not 200 yards from the Assault-at-Arms' ground. He was finally done to death by a crowd of sportsmen, all anxious for first blood. The peculiarity of the event will be evident to anyone knowing Mandalay, in the middle of which stands the Fort, with its huge ramparts and moat, to be entered only by its four gates, upon each of which a sentry is placed. There is, however, I believe, a big drain running into the Fort on the east side, through which it is possible the panther came to meet his death.

FORTY-THIRD.

At the WELLINGTON DEPÔT SPORTS, held during the hot weather, Private Stallwood won the *Mile*, open to the garrison.

The Burma Section (43rd, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Royal Welsh Fusiliers) were runners-up for the *Tug-of-War*, as well as for the *Depôt Hockey Cup*.

2ND BATTALION.

1909.

THE WATERLOO SPORTS took place on the 17th June, with the following results:—

Half Mile.—Corporal Boatwright, A Company, 1st; Lance-Corporal Palmer, D Company, 2nd; Private Wheeler, B Company, 3rd.

Long Jump.—Sergeant Hewitt, F Company, 1st; Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, H Company, 2nd; Private Hall, F Company, 3rd.

Quarter Mile.—Corporal Boatwright, A Company, 1st; Private Wheeler, B Company, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Palmer, D Company, 3rd.

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Bayonet Competition.—C Company, 1st; A Company, 2nd; F Company, 3rd; H Company, 4th.

Tug-of-War (*Catch Weights*).—F, 1st; A, 2nd; H, 3rd.

Tug-of-War (*Light Weights*).—F, 1st; G, 2nd; H, 3rd.

Relay Race (*Teams of* 7).—A, 1st; B, 2nd; D, 3rd.

100 *Yards.*—Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, H Company, 1st; Sergeant Hewitt, F Company, 2nd; Private Walker, C Company, 3rd.

100 *Yards* (*Open*).—Lance-Corporal Lewis, Leicester Regiment, 1st; Private Benfield, Leicester Regiment, 2nd; Private Wheeler, 52nd, 3rd.

Obstacle Race.—Corporal Boatwright, A Company, 1st; Private Nightingale, G Company, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Palmer, D Company, 3rd.

Sack Fighting (*Teams of* 8).—B Company, 1st; C Company, 2nd; F Company, 3rd.

Fighting on Poles.—Lance-Corporal Crowte, A Company, 1st; Private Nightingale, G Company, 2nd.

Alarm Stakes.—(Prize presented by Colonel Norris, late C Company, 52nd Light Infantry) Won by No. 5 Squad, C Company.

Thread and Needle Race.—Miss Heeley and Sergeant Sanders, 1st.

Sergeants' Race.—(Prize presented by Mr. Wing, late Sergeant, 52nd, and Mr. Ninnes, of Hythe) Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, 1st; Colour-Sergeant Weatherhead, 2nd; Colour-Sergeant Arlett, 3rd.

Lucky Bag Stakes.—Private Fisher, F Company, 1st; Private Haggis, D Company, 2nd; Private Goodwin, 3rd.

The Athletic Shield.

The best Company at Athletics throughout the year was A Company, 172 points. The other companies

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were placed as follows:—F, 128 points; G, 105; H, 57; C, 54; B, 52; D, 45; E, 24.

Bayonet Fighting.

I.

Inter-Company Competition.

1*st Round.*—E beat H (captain lost); G beat C (captain lost); A beat B (5 to 2); F beat D (5 to 0).

2*nd Round.*—G beat E (5 to 3); F beat A (captain lost).

Final.—G beat F (5 to 1).

II.

Best Corporal and Lance-Corporal in each company to fight for best in the Regiment:

1*st Round.*—Corporal Henderson, G Company, beat Lance-Corporal Millgate, D Company; Lance-Corporal Walters (C) beat Lance-Corporal Richardson (E); Lance-Corporal Taylor (D) beat Lance-Corporal Brooker (B); Lance-Corporal Sheppard (A) beat Lance-Corporal Evans (A); Lance-Corporal Kirk (C), bye; Lance-Corporal Wallace (F) beat Corporal Ballard (F); Corporal Sadler (G) beat Corporal Tipping (H); Lance-Corporal Lee (H), bye.

2*nd Round.*—Walters beat Henderson; Taylor beat Sheppard; Kirk beat Wallace: Lee beat Sadler.

3*rd Round.*—Walters beat Taylor; Kirk beat Lee.

Final.—Lance-Corporal Walters, C Company, beat Lance-Corporal Kirk, C Company.

III.

Two best Privates in each Company to fight for best in the Regiment.

1*st Round.*—Rose, C Company, beat Carter, F Com-

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pany; Babb, E, bye; Slater, H, beat Wallington, E; Luckett, G, bye; Tooke, D, beat Nightingale, G; Grant, D, beat Phillips, F; Heavens, B, beat Young, A; Day, A, beat Gibson, B.

2nd Round.—Rose beat Babb; Lucket beat Slater; Grant beat Tooke; Day beat Heavens.

3rd Round.—Luckett beat Rose; Grant beat Day.

Final.—Private Luckett, G Company, beat Private Grant, D Company.

Cross-Country Race.

This was won by G Company, with 435 points; A Company, 2nd, 419 points; B Company, 3rd, 400 points; D Company, 4th, 388 points.

The following was the order of the first twenty men:—1st, Corporal Boatwright (A); 2nd, Captain Brooke-Popham; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Palmer (D); 4th, Sergeant Field (E); 5th, Private Luckett (G); 6th, Private Brazier (B); 7th, Lance-Corporal Smith (G); 8th, Private Akers (H); 9th, Lieut. Holt; 10th, Private Moody (E); 11th, Private Evans (D); 12th, Private Jones (F); 13th, Private Sills (F); 14th, Lieut. Carfrae; 15th, Private Thatcher (B); 16th, Private Stuckey (E); 17th, Private Hawkins (A); 18th, Lance-Corporal Sangster (H); 19th, Private Nightingale (G); 20th, Sergeant Beare (B).

Aquatic Sports.

These Sports came off on the 6th August at the Regimental bathing place, and afforded a most interesting and amusing entertainment. There were a few misunderstandings in the swimming races as regards the stroke to be employed, and some difficulty in the boat races in keeping a straight course, probably due to the strong tide which was running; otherwise

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everything went merrily. The two chief events were the 200 *Yards Swimming Race*, won easily by Lance-Corporal Phillips, who led the whole way, and the *Open Boat Race*. In the latter some really good collisions occurred; but, thanks to the stout timbers of the boats and the sturdy oars which are found on this part of the coast, no damage was done to craft or crew.

Events and Results.

I. *Swimming Race.*—200 yards. Any Stroke:—Lance-Corporal Phillips, F Company, 1st; Private Cook, H Company, 2nd; Private Phillips, F Company, 3rd; Private Nightingale, G Company, 4th.

II. *Swimming Race.*—50 yards. Breast Stoke:—Lance-Corporal Watts, E Company, 1st; Private Evans, D Company, 2nd; Private Bennett, D Company, 3rd.

III. *Relay Race.*—F Company, 1st; A Company, 2nd; G Company, 3rd.

IV. *Open Boat Race.*—Teams of two and a cox.:—Private Fisher's crew, 1st; Lance-Corporal Connor's crew, 2nd; Private Day's crew, 3rd.

V.—*Inter-Company Boat Race.*—Teams of two and a cox., with two passengers:—G Company, 1st; A Company, 2nd.

TEN MILE RACE.

In connection with the Annual Flower Show at Folkestone, nineteen competitors started from Ashley Park for a ten-mile Marathon Race. The runners went twice round the Park, then through Cheriton to Hythe Station, down to the corner of Hythe High Street, through Seabrook and Sandgate, along Sandgate Road to Folkestone Town Hall, and thence, by Guildford Street and Cheriton Road, back to Ashley Park, round

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which the competitors had to take two more turns. The race was a good one, and the finish most exciting.

Results:—1st, Lance-Corporal Smith, G Company, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (1 hr. 4 mins.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Read, B Company, North Staffordshire Regiment (1 hr. 4 mins. 30 secs.); 3rd, Private Lewin, 11th Hussars (1 hr. 8 mins.); 4th, Pioneer Luckett, G Company, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry; 5th, Corporal Palmer, D Company, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry (1 hr. 8 mins. 45 secs.).

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CRICKET, 1908-1909.

1st Battalion.

1908.[1]

Company Cricket Shield.

1st Round.

F, or Captain O. R. L. Hampden's Company beat C, or Major R. E. Watt's Company, by five wickets; G, or Major P. B. Osborn's Company beat H, or Captain J. A. Ballard's Company, by 40 runs; D, or Captain S. F. Hammick's Company beat E, or Captain C. J. Mitchell's Company, by one wicket; A, or Captain L. E. S. Ward's Company beat B, or Major C. H. Cobb's Company, by five wickets.

2nd Round.

F beat G by 5 wickets; D beat A by 5 wickets.

Final.

F Company beat D Company by 257 runs.

1909.

2nd Battalion.

52nd Light Infantry v. *North Staffordshire Regiment.*

Played at Shorncliffe, 24th June.

Portal, winning the toss, decided to put our opponents in, and, in spite of the sodden wicket, four of their team made very fair scores, the side not being dismissed until 144 had been run up. Our innings was opened by

[1] Received too late for insertion last year.—Ed.

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Colonel Fanshawe and Captain Dodington, who put together 20 runs before they were separated. On Captain Frith coming in the score rose rapidly, and it was most unfortunate for us that he had to retire on completing his 50 runs, in accordance with an agreement made at the beginning of the match. However, Osborne and Holt both played well, and at 124 for five wickets our chances of success seemed considerable. But, to our great disappointment, the remaining wickets fell for only 11 runs, thus leaving the North Staffords winners by 6 runs.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

	Runs.
Lieut. Royle, b. Portal	3
Lieut. MacLeod, b. Wood	41
Lieut. Havelock, b. Portal	19
Lieut. Lovegrove, b. Portal	1
Capt. Andrus, b. Portal	23
Capt. Armes, c. Osborne, b. Portal	4
Lieut. Fausset, c. Hyde, b. Osborne	20
Lieut. Morgan, not out	7
Lieut. Carnegy, c. Portal, b. Osborne	0
Lieut. Green, run out	0
Lieut. Negus, c. Portal, b. Holt	8
Extras	18
Total	144

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Col. Fanshawe, b. Royle	6
Capt. Marriott-Dodington, b. Royle	18
Capt. Frith, retired	50
Lieut. Portal, b. Armes	7
Lieut. Osborne, c. Morgan, b. MacLeod	20
Lieut. Holt, c. MacLeod, b. Royle	11
Lieut. Wood, b. Royle	3
Lieut. Carfrae, b. Royle	0
Capt. L. F. Scott, b. Andrus	0
Major Hyde, b. Andrus	2
Lieut. Worthington, not out	3
Extras	18
Total	138

52nd Light Infantry v. *23rd Brigade R.F.A.*

Played at Shorncliffe, 2nd July.

The Gunners went in first and lost five wickets for 23 runs, Sergeant Field and Private Linders bowling capitally—especially the latter, who kept an excellent

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length. Captain Chamier, however, pulled his side together, and played a fine innings, being eventually caught by Captain Wood off Linders's bowling for 54. The last two Gunners, Corporal Bourke and Saddler Hurst also made a stand, and brought the total up to 119.

Our first two batsmen, Captain Wood and Sergeant Field, had not been in many minutes before the former was bowled by Corporal Bourke. But Sergeant Field, on being joined by Lieut. Bourke, soon began to hit freely, and he played a magnificent innings of 97 before being caught by Hill. After this, Osborne and Holt were the two most useful contributors to our score, securing 25 and 24 respectively, and no one else did very much, as a run of bad luck seemed to overtake three or four of our generally reliable batsmen. Our score, however, was sufficient for the purpose, and we won the match by 66 runs.

23RD BRIGADE R.F.A.

	Runs.
Lieut. Budge, b. Field	3
Sergt. Addis, c. Field, b. Linders	3
Major Fox, b. Linders	1
Lieut. Rhodes, b. Linders	4
Corp. St. John, b. Field	5
Capt. Chamier, c. Wood, b. Linders	54
Col. Johnstone, b. Linders	3
Lieut. Bolitho, b. Linders	4
Lieut. Hill, run out	7
Corp. Bourke, not out	16
Saddler Hurst, c. Field, b. Bourke	15
Extras	4
Total	119

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Capt. Wood, b. Bourke	1
Sergt. Field, c. Hill, b. Bolitho	97
Lieut. Bourke, l.b.w., b. Chamier	12
Pte. Grant, run out	8
Capt. Frith, b. Hurst	0
Lieut. Portal, run out	7
Pte. Anear, c. St. John, b. Bourke	4
Lieut. Osborne, b. Rhodes	25
Lieut. Holt, c. Bourke, b. Hill	24
Lieut. Carfrae, l.b.w., b. Bolitho	0
Pte. Linders, not out	4
Extras	3
Total	185

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52*nd Light Infantry* v. *North Staffordshire Regiment.*

Played at Shorncliffe, 24th July.

Our opponents batted first, and we succeeded in dismissing them for 152 runs. Linders's bowling was not as brilliant as usual, as he seemed unable to keep his length, but Captain Weatherby, who had not previously played much this season, came to the front, and took four wickets. Lieut. Havelock, after scoring 41, had very bad luck in being run out, and Sergeant Adams suffered in a similar way.

Captain Weatherby and Sergeant Field opened our innings and were soon at home with the bowling, Weatherby playing excellently and securing 56. Portal, Bourke, Osborne, and Holt all hit freely, and ran the score up rapidly, until our side reached 208 without the assistance of Privates Anear and Linders, who did not bat. Our victory was particularly satisfactory, as the Regiment had returned to barracks at 5 a.m. of the 24th after being under arms for practically twenty-four hours.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

	Runs.
Lieut. Royle, b. Linders	11
Sergt. Shelley, c. Bourke, b. Weatherby	28
Pte. Hallett, b. Linders	2
Capt. Armes, c. Bourke, b. Field	20
Capt. Koebel, b. Weatherby	0
Corp. Whistler, b. Weatherby	6
Lieut. MacLeod, c. Anear, b. Weatherby	9
Lieut. Havelock, run out	41
Corp. Crump, b. Field	12
Sergt. Adams, run out	2
Sergt. Howard, not out	8
Extras	13
Total	152

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Capt. Weatherby, c. Armes, b. Adams	56
Sergt. Field, c. Armes, b. Howard	19
Lieut. Portal, b. Crump	27
Lieut. Bourke, c. Shelley, b. Adams	17
Pte. Grant, b. Crump	0
Capt. Brooke-Popham, b. Crump	3
Capt. Wood, c. Hallett, b. Adams	9
Lieut. Osborne, not out	27
Lieut. Holt, b. Hallett	21
Pte. Anear. Did not bat	
Pte. Linders. Did not bat.	
Extras	29
Total	208

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THE DEPÔT.

CRICKET MATCHES.

Date.	Match.	Where Played.	Result.
April 17th -	Headington Quarry - -	Cowley - -	Drawn
May 1st - -	Victoria - - - -	Cowley - -	Lost
August 27th -	Captain F. H. Stapleton's XI *v.* Mr. J. C. Brown's XI -	Cowley - -	Lost by the former
——	Norham - - - -	Woodstock -	Lost

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FOOTBALL, 1908-9.

1st Battalion.

1908.[1]

Inter-Company Shield Tournament.

First Round.

H Company beat G Company (2 to 1, after a draw); D beat C (3 to 1); A beat B (2 to 1); and F beat E (4 to 3).

Second Round.

H beat D, 2 to 0; F beat A, 2 to 1.

Final.

H Company beat F Company, by 1 to 0.

2nd XI. Company Tournament.

First Round.

A beat E (2 to 1); B beat G (1 to 0, after a draw); H beat F (3 to 0); D beat C (4 to 0).

Second Round.

A beat B (3 to 0); D beat H (3 to 0, after a draw).

Final.

D Company beat A Company, by 2 to 1.

1909.

2nd Battalion.

52nd Light Infantry v. *Ashford.*

In this match, which was played at Shorncliffe on the 23rd January, the Regiment lost the services of

[1] Received too late for insertion in last year's Chronicle.—Ed.

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several good players who were on furlough, and suffered a defeat by 5 goals to 1. Hall played a fine game at centre half, and Whitton did his best to keep Ashford's score as low as possible, but the Regimental team was out-classed.

52*nd Team.*—Privates Weedon, Grant, Payne, Fisher, Hubbard (forwards); Privates Haggis, Hall, Brown (halves); Private Flint, Sergeant Ebsworth (backs); Corporal Whitton (goal).

52*nd Light Infantry* v. *Worcestershire Regiment.*

This match was played on the 13th February, and resulted in a win for the Worcesters by 3 goals to 0, the 52nd still having several of the regular team absent on furlough.

Two of the goals scored against us were penalties, and Hall's failure to score from a penalty in the second half was most unfortunate. Although our forwards played up well during the second half and were continually pressing, they never succeeded in breaking down their opponents' defence.

52*nd Team.*—Privates Carr, Weedon, Kearly, Hubbard, Fisher (forwards); Sergeant Maguire, Private Hall, Bugler Haggis (halves); Sergeant Saunders, Lance-Corporal Belcher (backs); Private Rose (goal).

52*nd Light Infantry* v. *Folkestone.*

An unpleasant match, played at Folkestone on the 20th February, the Folkestone spectators displaying a good deal of ill-feeling. The Regiment played the same team as on the 13th February, and lost by 4 goals to 1.

52*nd Light Infantry* v. *Royal Marines.*

Played on the Marines' ground, which was in a very bad state, this match was won by the Regiment by

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3 goals to 2. It was a good and fast game, and up to half time the Marines had the best of it, securing 2 goals to our 1. When the second half started, however, Martin and Hubbard made a grand rush down the ground and scored. With two goals all the game became exciting, and continued so to the finish, the result hanging in the balance up to the very end, when, just before time was called, our forwards got the better of the Marines, and a low shot from Martin defeated the goal-keeper and won the match.

52nd Team.—Privates Carr, Kearley, Martin, Hubbard, Fisher (forwards); Privates Bowdrey, Hall, Nail (halves); Privates Dowling, Lennard (backs); Private Rose (goal).

52nd Light Infantry v. *Royal West Kent Regiment.*

This was a capital game, and well-contested all through. It was played at Shorncliffe on the 10th March and ended in a draw, each side scoring 1 goal.

The second half was especially interesting, the 52nd men putting any amount of go into their play and delivering bold attacks, to be in their turn as boldly attacked by the West Kents. In attempting to clear the ball Hall handled, and suffered a penalty from which the West Kents scored. After this our team renewed the attack, the opponents saving a fine shot of Martin's, but letting through one of Kearley's, thus making the score even. Bugler Haggis took the place of Private Bowdrey, otherwise the 52nd team was the same as was brought against the Royal Marines.

52nd Light Infantry v. *Folkestone.*

This, the return match, was played at Shorncliffe on the 13th March, and was won by the Regiment by 5 goals to 2.

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The ground was in a bad state and the play was rather slow. By half-time each team had scored one goal, but in the second half it soon became apparent that the 52nd were out-playing the visitors, the forwards pressing the attack with vigour and obtaining four more goals, while the Folkestone team scored only one.

52nd Team.—Privates Carr, Kearley, Martin, Hubbard, Fisher (forwards); Privates Bowdrey, Hall, Nail (halves); Privates Dowling, Lennard (backs); Private Rose (goal).

THE DEPÔT.

FOOTBALL MATCHES PLAYED DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1909.

Date.	Fixture.	Result—Goals.		Where Played.
		For.	Against.	
Sept. 25	Wolvercote	7	0	Cowley.
„ 30	Elvaston	3	1	Cowley.
Oct. 6	Culham College	0	6	Culham.
„ 9	Headington[1]	2	1	Headington.
„ 14	Hannington	3	1	Hannington.
„ 16	Littlemore	5	0	Littlemore.
„ 18	Cuddesdon	3	1	Cuddesdon.
„ 21	St. Thomas's	0	0	Oxford.
„ 23	Abingdon[1]	0	0	Cowley.
„ 30	Radley[1]	2	1	Radley.
Nov. 11	Y.M.C.A.	5	1	Cowley.
„ 13	Dorchester[1]	0	2	Cowley.
„ 20	Thame St. Mary's[1]	2	3	Thame.
„ 27	Headington	3	1	Headington.
Dec. 9	Hannington	1	0	Hannington.
„ 18	Littlemore	2	1	Littlemore.

[1] League Match.

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HOCKEY, 1908-9.

1st Battalion.

1908.[1]

Inter-Company Tournament.

This was held during the hot weather, and was decided on the League system for the first time. On the whole the tournament proved a great success, quite a number of men having a chance of coming to the front. F Company won the shield with the score of 13 points, E Company (last year's winners) being second. Results :—

Company.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.
F, or Captain O. R. L. Hampden's -	6	1	0	13
E, or Captain C. J. Mitchell's - -	5	2	0	12
H, or Captain J. A. Ballard's - -	4	1	2	9
G, or Major P. B. Osborn's - - -	3	0	4	6
C, or Major R. E. Watt's - -	2	2	3	6
D, or Captain S. F. Hammick's - -	1	2	4	4
B, or Captain C. H. Cobb's - - -	2	0	5	4
A, or Captain L. E. S. Ward's - -	0	2	5	2

1909.

2nd Battalion.

52*nd Light Infantry* v. *Folkestone.*

This match was played on the 8th January on the Folkestone ground, and was won by the Regiment by 6 goals to 5.

At starting the play was pretty even, but after a quarter of an hour Captain Wood opened the scoring, and before half-time Sergeant Challen got in a second goal from a pass from Private Dowling. At the be-

[1] Received too late for insertion in last year's Chronicle.—Ed.

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ginning of the second half Folkestone showed much better form, and soon brought up the score level. This, however, was not long maintained, as Sergeants Hewitt and Challen scored in rapid succession, and then the former succeeded in getting through and scoring twice again. This success was mainly due to the good play of our backs, who kept the forward line well fed. Folkestone continued to play a steady game, and their hard work was rewarded during the last few minutes of play by their securing two more goals.

52*nd Team.*—Sergeants Hewitt and Challen, Captain Wood, Private Dowling, Lance-Corporal Phillips (forwards); Lance-Corporal Rapson, Lieut. Cheatle (attached), Lance-Corporal Hewitt (halves); Lieut. Bourke, Sergeant Ebsworth (backs); Private Nail (goal).

52*nd Light Infantry* v. *Army Service Corps.*

Played on the Shorncliffe ground on 27th January, this match was won by the Regiment by 3 goals to 1.

The result was most creditable, as several of our team were new to the game. Lance-Corporal Waters (centre forward) and Lance-Corporal Morris and Private Luckett (left and centre halves respectively) all did excellent service.

52*nd Team.*—Sergeant Hewitt, Lance-Corporals Salmon, Waters, and Rackstraw, Corporal Ballard (forwards); Lance-Corporal Morris, Private Luckett, Lance-Corporal Wallace (halves); Sergeant Ebsworth, Private Rose (backs); Private Fisher (goal).

52*nd Light Infantry* v. *Royal Artillery.*

This match was played on the Garrison Ground on the 26th March, and resulted in a win for the Gunners by 4 goals to 3.

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The Gunners won the toss, and for the first half had a high wind and a slight hill against them. We began unfortunately, as almost at once Lance-Corporal Hewitt was badly hit on the ankle and had to change places with Private Nail in goal. However, our team was in fairly good form, and at half time each side had scored one goal.

Soon after changing ends our forwards made a fine rush down the field, and Boyle succeeded in scoring. This was followed by some minutes' play close to the Gunners' goal, and we scored again; but the tide now turned, and our opponents soon added a second goal to their score, although Hewitt, who could hardly stand, made a strenuous defence. Sudden forward rushes gave the Gunners two more goals, making the score four to our three, but in spite of every effort, and although the Gunners' goal was more than once in danger, we were unable to make a draw of it.

52*nd Team.*—Sergeant Hewitt, Lieut. Boyle, Private Dowling, Sergeant Buckingham, Lieut. Carfrae (forwards); Lieut. Fitzgerald, Corporal Rapson, Lance-Corporal Hewitt (halves); Sergeant Ebsworth, Sergeant Welsh (backs); Private Nail (goal).

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52ND LIGHT INFANTRY RACE.

3RD APRIL, 1909.

THIS, though the last race of the Shorncliffe Drag Hunt Point-to-Point Races, held at Collier's Hill, near Smeeth, over a very difficult course, was acknowledged to be the event of the day. A field of ten faced the starter, and all got safely over the first fence, though several mishaps subsequently occurred. L. F. Scott and Portal were left at the third fence; C. L. Scott fell when about half way and lost his horse, but after an exciting chase round a field managed to catch her again and finish the course; Frith had two falls, and Fitzgerald came to grief just before the water. This closes the list of casualties, but the remaining five kept well together, with the result that there was a very good finish, Weatherby taking the lead from Holt immediately before the last fence, while Popham and Bourke nearly rode a dead heat for third place, the former just getting ahead.

LIST OF STARTERS.

Captain Weatherby's Stealaway	Owner	1
Lieut. Holt's Llewellyn	Owner	2
Captain Brooke-Popham's Mallow	Owner	3
Lieut. Carfrae's Girton Girl	Lieut. Bourke	0
Colonel Fanshawe's Gypsy	Lieut. Boyle	0
Lieut. C. L. Scott's Queen	Owner	0
Captain L. F. Scott's Bandy	Owner	0
Captain Frith's Breezy Bill	Owner	0
„ „ Maggie	Lieut. Portal	0
Lieut. Fitzgerald's Mary	Owner	0

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POLO AND POLO PONIES IN BURMA, 1909.

So much does the demand for ponies exceed the supply that, on our arrival in Burma, we found it almost impossible to buy made polo ponies, to say nothing of tournament ponies. It has taken us a year to collect sufficient ponies to enable us to compete on anything like equal terms with other teams in the country. Then again, we have been greatly handicapped by the fact that our detachments at Mandalay and Meiktila are situated two days' journey from Thayetmyo, which has prevented a regimental team from getting together and practising previous to a tournament.

Our first appearance was at Maymyo, in April, in which tournament nine teams competed. This was the first occasion on which we had seen tournament polo in Burma, and it was soon brought home to us how entirely out-ponied we were, being beaten by the Myitkyina team by 5 goals to 2.

Our team consisted of :—

1. Stephens, 2. Sanderson, 3. Bayley, 4. Carter.

Our next appearance was in August at Shwebo, where we entered a team of Subalterns, who went up and stayed with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers a fortnight before the tournament and consequently got some practice. We had bad luck, however, as we were beaten by one goal, in a very level game, by a team which was in its turn only beaten by one goal in the final.

The following is a cutting from the *Rangoon Gazette :*

1*st Chukker.*—Up-and-down play resulting in no score. Katha had the best of this chukker. Score, *nil.*

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2nd Chukker.—From the throw-in Paget took the ball down the ground, but missed in front of goal, when Sanderson, coming up behind, put the ball through the posts. No further scoring. Score: 43rd Light Infantry, 1 goal; Katha, *nil.*

3rd Chukker.—On the throw-in Rigg took the ball down the ground and centred for Drury, who hit an easy goal for his side. On play being resumed, the ball was taken down to the goal of the 43rd, where Fowler scored Katha's second goal. On play restarting the ball was taken down to Katha's end of the ground, where after some sticky play, Stephens backhanded a good goal for his side. Up-and-down play followed ending in the 43rd hitting behind. Score: Katha, 2 goals; 43rd Light Infantry, 2 goals.

4th Chukker.—On the ball being thrown in, it was at once taken down the ground towards the 43rd goal, where Drury notched another goal for his side. On play resuming the ball was again taken down towards the goal of the 43rd, and Rigg had a shot which went wide. There was no further scoring during the remainder of the chukker, which ended in favour of Katha.

Final score: Katha, 3 goals; 43rd Light Infantry, 2 goals.

KATHA.	43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.
1. Fowler	1. Paget
2. Rigg	2. Sanderson
3. Drury	3. Stephens
4. Lowis	4. Blewitt

For the winners Rigg and Drury played a sound game; while Blewitt was a tower of strength for the losers. The 43rd team was a great improvement on the one which played at Maymyo in April last, and should do well in future tournaments, after it has got together a little more.

As a proof that our ponies were improving, it was gratifying to notice that during the two days' racing which concluded the Welsh Fusilier week at Shwebo, we had six ponies running and scored four seconds, one of which, by the way, was Paget's first mount.

In the first round of the Burma Polo Association's Tournament, held at Mandalay during the Christmas Week, it was again our fate to draw one of the strongest teams, and we were beaten by the Military Police, after a very good galloping match, by 4 goals to 3.

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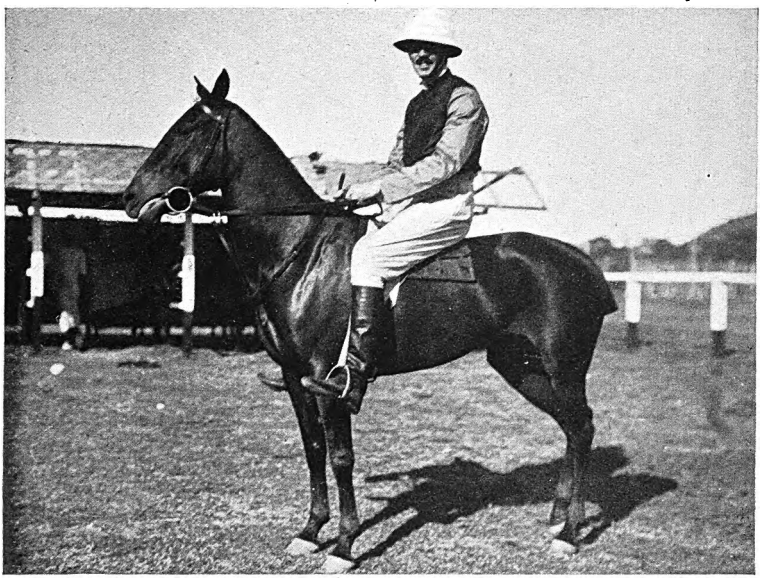

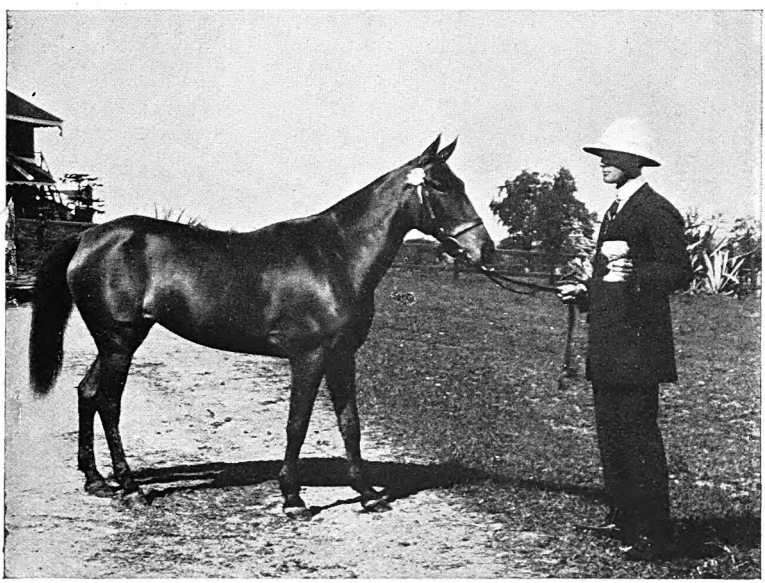

LIEUT. STEPHENS' WINNING PONIES.

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We were better mounted than our opponents, but owing to two or three of our ponies being "crocked" before the match, we were compelled to play several of our ponies three chukkers. The game was very level throughout, but our adversaries' straight and hard hitting more than counterbalanced our superiority in ponies. Teams :

Military Police.	43rd Light Infantry.
1. Maghi Khan	1. Sanderson
2. Stuart Smith	2. Bayley
3. Rigg	3. Stephens
4. Hogg	4. Blewitt.

It may here be of interest to give a short account of the ponies whose photographs appear in this Chronicle. They illustrate the three classes met with in Burma nowadays, namely, the Australian, the Burma-bred, and the Arab ; Indian country-breds are also met with, but the 12-3's of this class lack quality and weight-carrying powers, and there are few, if any, worthy of note.

Stephens's Australian mare "Black Pearl," 12.3, was brought over from Bombay by Blewitt, and trained to polo. At the Upper Burma Horse Show, held at Mandalay during the Christmas Week, she gained first prize for the best Imported Heavy Weight Polo Pony, beating a class of thirty of the best ponies in Burma. She has also distinguished herself racing. Soon after landing the pony ran second twice at the Shwebo Meeting, and has since run with the following results :

Kyaukse September Meeting.

1st Day.—Polo Pony Plate, Rs. 100. 3 fur. 1st, 12 st. (Blewitt).
2nd Day.—Polo Handicap, Rs. 75. 3 fur. 1st, 12 st. (Blewitt).

Thayetmyo Autumn Meeting.

1st Day.—Polo Scurry, Rs. 100. 2 fur. 1st, 12 st. 7 lb. (Higgins).
1st Day.—Prome Scurry, Rs. 100. 400 yds. 1st, 12 st. (Higgins).

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MANDALAY CHRISTMAS MEETING.

1st Day.—Christmas Handicap, Rs. 500. 3 fur. 2nd, 10 st. (Mr. Lowis).

2nd Day.—Scurry Handicap, Rs. 200. 2 fur. 1st, 11 st. 12 lb. (Blewitt).

Stephens's Burma-bred pony "Heather Honey" won another first prize for him at the Upper Burma Horse Show, beating a large class of Burma-bred polo ponies. She is a fine type of her class, a wonderfully handy pony, and has won several races. The Burma-bred is unfortunately entirely going out of tournament polo in this country, as they cannot compete with Australians of this size for speed.

Blewitt's "Red Rust" is a very high class Arab Stallion, imported by him at the same time as "Black Pearl." He has the distinction of being the only Arab polo pony in the country, as Arabs of that size are very hard to obtain. He has not been raced much, as it was feared it might spoil him for polo, but at the Mandalay Christmas Meeting, carrying top weight, 11 st. 4 lb., owner up, he won in a canter, from a field of nine of the best Burma-bred and country-bred polo ponies in Burma, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.

On the second day he was beaten in the Service Cup by an Australian pony, over four furlongs, only running third.

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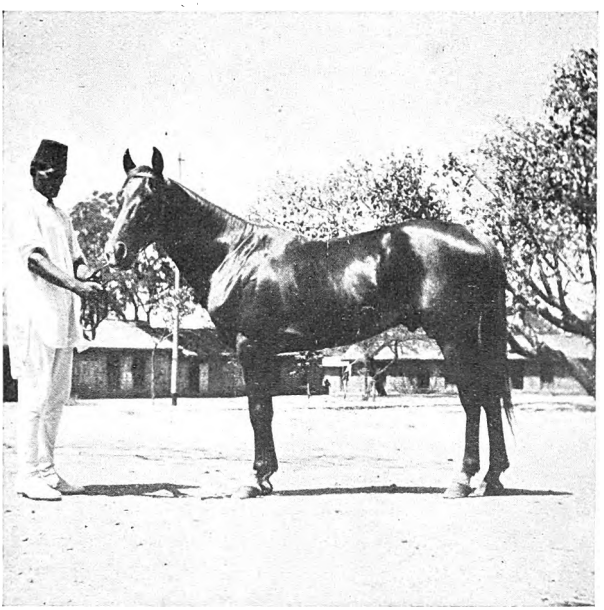
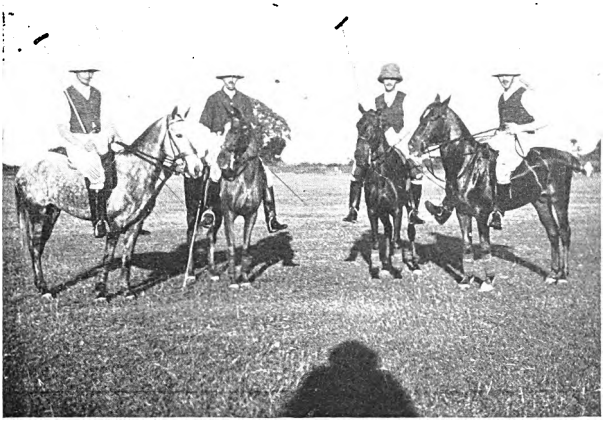


LIEUT. BLEWITT'S "RED RUST."



POLO TEAM, 1ST BATTALION,
1909.

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THAYETMYO RACES, 1909.

Thayetmyo, Burma,
December, 1909.

DEAR EDITOR,

I HAVE been asked to write a few lines about the Thayetmyo Races, and will endeavour to do so. The regiment here before us handed over the Race Fund with a credit balance of Rs. 400. After having had two meetings, our balance now stands at about Rs. 850, so the financial side of the business is quite satisfactory.

I am sure some former members of the regiment will remember the kind of racing that existed in Burma in their time. The Burmans are great sportsmen and would far sooner race and gamble than work. Provided one can make money at the game, the idea is good, but practice teaches us the opposite. The paternal government does not allow gambling, as it generally leads to disputes, and someone gets knocked on the head. Anyhow, with a little judicious management the representative of law and order has been known to have a blind eye as far as a "gaming table" goes when the races are on.

The Burmans were always fond of racing, and used to match village against village, each community being represented by a pony ridden by the local Frank Wotton. The distance consisted of the length between so many telegraph poles. A cord was stretched down the centre of the road and the ponies were started and did their best. The weight the ponies carried was not

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troubled about. Any kind of sharp practice to get the better of the opponent was tried. When the race was over, then the fun began, with the settling of the bets.

Thayetmyo has had quite a good course for some time, but I do not know if it was in existence when the Regiment was here before. It is right-handed, 7½ furlongs long with the last two furlongs railed in, and has a nasty corner about 1½ furlongs from home, with a trying finish up hill.

The Regiment arrived at Thayetmyo in December 1908, and we had our first meeting of two days at the end of the following July.

The first day was a gymkhana meeting, prizes being of not more than Rs. 49. The second day was for bigger prizes, and we launched out under the C.T.C. rules of racing. The amount of prize-money we had to find was about Rs. 950. We begged where we could, and the Rangoon Stewards produced Rs. 200 for our big race—the Thayetmyo Derby. To further increase our funds Sanderson ran a sweep on the race, with tickets at 1 rupee. Eventually after taking an immense amount of trouble, he was able to tell us that the total number of tickets taken was 2,300, and the first prize was worth Rs. 1,150, the other prizes being in proportion. Not bad for a small place, I think, and quite worth winning. There were over 500 tickets taken in the club, and everyone played up to do his best to make the meeting a success.

There was not much of interest in the first day's racing, except that "Baby," a pony of Beaufort's, rather luckily beat the favourite "Sunshine," belonging to Sanderson. We had engaged a bookie from Rangoon, who was very liberal in his prices towards us, as he did not want to win from us, provided he got the Burmans'

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money. After the finish of the last race on the first day the sweep was drawn, but unluckily, although we had taken a lot of tickets, the horses fell to the Burmans. We had got some barrels up from Rangoon for drawing the sweep, and it pleased the Burmans, who could see the whole show, and were satisfied that we were playing square.

On the second day, "Hot Haste," an English pony belonging to Foljambe, won a couple of races in a canter. There was a close finish between Beaufort's "Warrigo" and a Burma-bred pony called "Mo Gyo," the former just winning, although giving nearly four stone over six furlongs. We then came to the Derby, and the pony "Aung Sein," the favourite, won easily by a length and a half. He was a black entire, a nice pony, and at the present time is entered for the Rangoon St. Leger. I forgot to say that the race was for Burma-breds 12.2 and under, the designation of a Burma-bred being a pony that is got and foaled in Burma. Another nice pony in the race was a little grey "skin" called "Sein Ok," but we had reason to believe afterwards that he was pulled, as his owner could not buy the first ticket in the sweep. At 11 o'clock on the day of the race he had offered Rs. 800 for the first ticket worth Rs. 1,150, but could not get it. This ended our first meeting, at which we cleared Rs. 300, chiefly by means of a totalisator run by men of the Regiment. Luckily there were no objections.

Our second meeting was in November, and I think the class of pony and racing was better all round. We blossomed out into two-days' racing under the C.T.C. with prizes amounting to Rs. 1,400. The Rangoon Stewards again came forward and gave us Rs. 200 for the Thayetmyo St. Leger, as our big race of the meeting was called. We raised the height of ponies for this

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race and made it 13.1 and under. There was a lot of preparatory work to get through before the actual first day of the meeting, particularly in measuring ponies, which Foljambe got quite good at doing—a by-no-means-easy job. The entries were so big that we ran to place-betting on the totalisator. Most of the races on the first day were W.I. (or weight for inches), two pounds being allowed for every $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, The first race was won by a little pony called "Dana Sein," 11.2$\frac{3}{4}$, who also won a second race during the afternoon. "Mr. E," a pony with a wise and solemn look, belonging to Blagrove, was in this race, owner up, but unfortunately did no good.

In the Polo Scurry, a waler, "Black Pearl," belonging to Stephens, made hacks of the others. Stephens had just got him from Blewitt, and he was an excellently-measured pony. He won again the last race of the day, but not so easily. Higgins had the mount on both occasions. Our old friend "Sein Ok," being allowed his head this time, won an excellent race by a neck.

We had not intended to have had another sweep at this meeting, as the trouble of distributing and collecting 2,500 tickets without a mistake is very great. However, Sanderson took the job on again, and although we took fewer tickets between ourselves, this sweep was as good as the last one. Two confederacies of dear little Burman ladies took a book of tickets apiece. I must not forget to mention a glorious number-board we had made, and on the first day, if the course did not quite look like Ascot, there was the "hum of the ring," and several of the latest details, including an ambulance from the Station Hospital, which happily was not needed.

Nearly all the races were handicap and most of the

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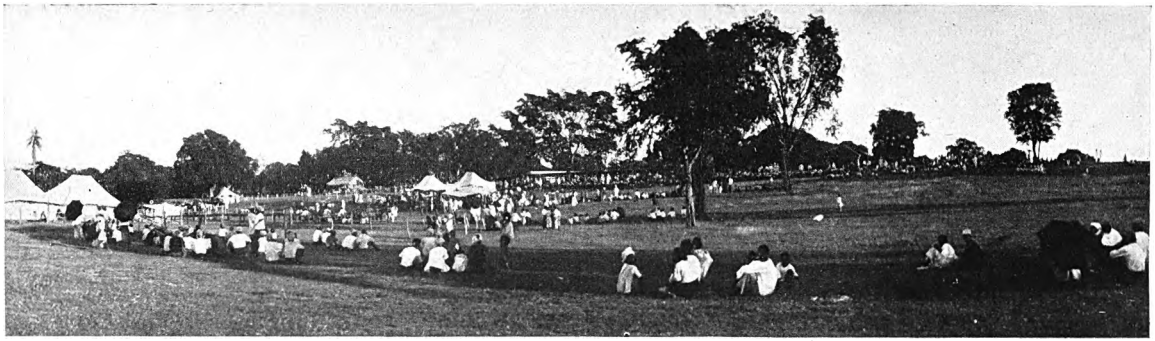

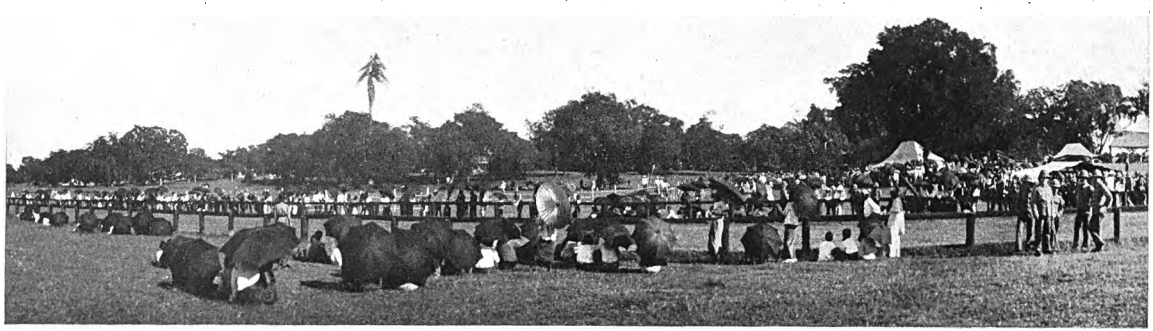

THAYETMYO RACES, 1909.

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finishes were good. In the Allanmyo Handicap we had "Black Pearl," "Hot Haste," "Baby," and two Burmans running. "Black Pearl" was a hot favourite, but got left at the post, the race being won by one of the Burmans, called "Gaung Sein," a nice chestnut mare. Of course, she was getting three stone from the walers, and the distance (4 furlongs) just suited her. It may be of interest to know that the class allowance is as follows: English and Australians give one stone to country-breds and two stones to Burma-breds.

We then arrived at the St. Leger, over seven furlongs, with fourteen runners. Foljambe had been doing starter, and after several attempts got them off to a good start. An outsider, "Po Sein," won by a length, with a dead heat for fourth place. The sweep was won by a boy of thirteen in the bazaar.

There was no foul riding, except that "Sein Ok," who was top weight, figured in the rear throughout. Before these big races, both owners and jockeys were warned that if there was any foul riding they would be reported to the C.T.C. and warned off. Fancy doing this before a race in England! We finished for the day with a consolation handicap, which was won, after a good race, by half a length. As it was now quite dark, we had to run our last race, luckily not under C.T.C. rules, next morning at 7 o'clock. The following members of the regiment helped as officials at the two meetings, and it is due to their entering their ponies and otherwise assisting that the meetings turned out so well:—

Stewards: Colonel Lamotte, Lethbridge, and Sanderson.
Official Measurer: Foljambe.
Clerks of the Scales: Beaufort and Davenport.
Starter: Foljambe.
Judges: Carter, Higgins, and Stephens.
Clerk of the Course: Bayley.

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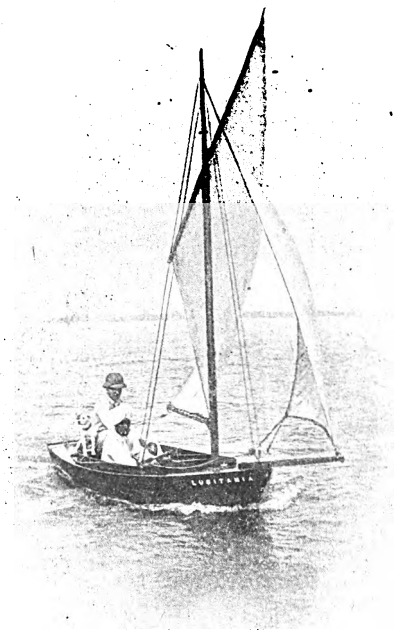
The thanks of the Honorary Secretary are due to many N.C.O's and men, without whose help we should have been unable to have carried on, and also to the Burmese Secretary, Maung San Htu, and Karim Khan, both of whom, I am sure, we shall not forget.

C. E. FORREST,

Hon. Sec., Thayetmyo Races, 1909.



DETACHMENT OFFICERS' BOAT,
Meiktila, 1909.

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LUCK WITH TSAING AND BISON.

By Lieut. B. Paget.

For the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the banteng or Burmese tsaing (or tsine), perhaps a short description of the beast will not be amiss. Found only in Burma, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Borneo, and Java, the tsaing is not altogether unlike the Indian bison, though he has a much smaller dorsal ridge, and is a good deal longer in the leg, standing about 5 ft. 4 in. at the shoulder. A marked difference between the tsaing and the bison is the forehead, which in the former is flat, and in the latter concave. The cows and young bulls are a bright red-brown in colour, and quickly catch the eye in the jungle ; while the older bulls are much darker, although when very old their coats turn to light brown and even to grey. As far as horns are concerned, in comparison with those of the bison the tsaing carries a smaller pair, and the shape is a little different, curving outwards and forwards, in place of outwards and upwards as with the bison.

I obtained three weeks' leave in October, and went up the Irrawaddy, north of Mandalay, to Thabeithyin, on the left bank, whence, journeying twenty-three miles south-east into the Ruby Mines District, I reached a little village called Kyaungyi. At this season (*i.e.*, the end of the rains) the jungle is very thick, and it is difficult to move without making a noise ; but the ground being soft, tracking is easy. Wild elephants in these parts are an abomination, as there are so many of them about, and they make so much noise breaking the bamboos that they are continually spoiling sport.

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Moreover, they are liable to panic, and as often as not bolt towards the object from which they wish to escape, so one has to be careful when near a herd. I saw several herds, and crawled up to within a hundred yards of some quite good tuskers, but unfortunately I had no elephant permit and was forced to leave them alone.

I used to start off from camp about 5.30 a.m. with a *moxo* (hunter)—to be found in almost every Burman village in districts with plenty of game, and walk through the jungle until fresh tracks of tsaing were found. These we followed up assiduously, sometimes getting a shot at a tsaing, sometimes only hearing a snort and a crash through the bamboos, but more often seeing and hearing nothing. He is a trying beast to follow, as, if he is changing his feeding ground, he will go on all day practically without a stop, even though nothing may have alarmed him.

My first tsaing gave us two hours and a half of tracking after I had hit him, and when we found him he proved to be a very old bull, nearly 5 ft. 8 in. at the shoulder, and with an extraordinary head. All the off side of his skull had been broken in, leaving only a stump for a horn and no eye on that side. One day I was out in very thundery weather, and went for an hour without seeing a sign of anything, when suddenly I caught a glimpse of bright red-brown through the jungle about two hundred yards ahead. The *moxo* said it was a cow tsaing, so we took cover behind a teak tree and watched. The herd must have winded us, for soon about ten cows got up, and stood facing us, and, to my joy, a fine bull appeared on my right. I put a bullet into him, and the cows immediately made off, while the bull himself remained looking at me. I fired again, and he went slowly away,

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followed by two other bulls which I had not seen before. I had a shot at each of these, and bagged one. It was extraordinary that they should have stayed so long, but I think that the thunder must have had something to do with it; and, possibly, the weather also was accountable for the fact that, although I was standing out in the open and had wounded two of the bulls, none of them made any attempt to charge me. I admit that a tsaing is not so inclined to charge as a bison, but I believe that neither would charge if the sportsman were to remain perfectly motionless after firing, and were to wait to reload until the beast turned his head the other way. I was fortunate in securing two tsaing on this occasion, for we eventually found the first bull lying dead many weary miles away.

Besides tsaing, I saw, during my trip, a number of gee and pig, and tracks of bison and tiger. The time of year had its advantages, for tracking was easy, and there were no dead teak leaves to crackle like fireworks under one's feet; but, on the other hand, October is a feverish month in the jungle, and anyone liable to fever would do well to avoid camping out.

My bison I secured from the Nilgiri Hills, when on a

[1] It may be of interest to give the experiences of two 43rd officers in Southern India some thirty-five years ago. They had recently arrived in the country, and went out separately after bison. An old sportsman had given them full instructions as to the methods which they should adopt if charged, viz.: They were to keep perfectly cool, await the charge, step rapidly to one side as the beast charged home, and then turning quickly, drop him with a bullet as he went away. It happened that each officer was charged on his first expedition. S—— was charged downhill by an infuriated bull which he had previously wounded. He stood his ground, and carried out his instructions to the letter, but, to his astonishment, when he stepped nimbly to one side, the bison changed his course with equal agility, and sent S—— flying. The other officer, V——, who was a small man, decided to adopt tactics of his own, and when he realised that his bull meant business, he hoped that, by squatting as low as possible, the beast would overlook him. He was, however, disappointed; for the bison came at him with lowered head, caught him full on, and rolled him over. Fortunately, neither of these officers were seriously damaged, and each subsequently commanded the 43rd.—Ed.

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three months' tour of duty at Wellington Depôt, during last hot weather. I only managed to obtain twelve days' leave altogether, so cannot claim to be an authority on sport in those parts, but shooting to the north and south of Ooty, as well as for two days in the sholas to the north-west, I came to the conclusion that there was game in abundance for anyone who cared to take out a licence and go off with his rifle. The first expedition I made was from a Thursday to Saturday, down to Metupaliayam (at the foot of the hills), whence the rack railway runs from the main line, through glorious scenery and up tremendously steep gradients, to Ooty. On reaching Metupaliayam, I put my kit on a bullock cart, and set out in the darkness, eventually leaving the road and pitching my tent in a little plantation of mangoes and bananas on the edge of the jungle. Next morning, I went out with a shikari at 4.30 a.m., and soon came on tracks of all sorts of beasts—pig, sambhur, cheetal, black buck, wild dog, elephant, panther, and last, as well as most important, fresh tracks of a bison. We followed these for about a mile, to a small clearing, where apparently the beast had fed and lain down, but as he had left the spot and had taken a line into very dense jungle, I decided to leave him alone, and come and look for him again in the evening on the chance of his returning to feed in the clearing. At 4 p.m. I was back again, and, after making a small shelter of tamarind boughs on the ground, I sat down to wait, and there I sat and waited until it became dark, but never a sign of the bison.

Presently two large pigs came feeding along close up to my shelter, ploughing up the ground with their tushes as they fed; then a sambhur belled on the edge of the clearing, but getting my wind, crashed off into the

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thicket. At last—half an hour later—I saw, by the dim light, a huge form moving slowly towards me, and I made up my mind that I was confronted by my friend the bison. Aiming as well as I could in the darkness, I pulled the trigger, but the only result was the loud click of a missfire. The bison swung round at the sound and gave a good broadside shot, so I pulled the other trigger with what proved to be better results, for the beast plunged past me barely ten yards away, and then we heard a heavy thud as he fell in the jungle close by. It was too dark to go after him that night, but the next morning we found him stone dead with a bullet through his heart. It was a great stroke of luck bagging a bison on three day's leave, and that after a missfire.

To the north of Ooty, in eight days, I bagged four cheetal, three black buck, and a wild dog—game being very plentiful there—but at the time (the end of May) the best deer's heads were in velvet.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICERS' GAME BOOK, 1st BATTALION, 1909.

Big Game.

1. B. T. C. Paget:—

Nilgiri Hills, three miles from Metupaliayam Railway Station.

Bison, length 27 in.; base, 16¼ in.; tip to tip, 17 in.; spread, 33½ in.

Nilgiri Hills, fifteen miles north of Ootacamund, Mownullah, at foot of Segaw Ghaut.

Cheetal, length 33¼ in.
Cheetal, ,, 33 in.
Black Buck, length 17½ in.
Black Buck, ,, 16½ in.
Wild Dog.

Remarks: The black buck were shot in jungle, and the heads were considered good for those parts. On station leave from Wellington.

2. G. E. Whittall:—

Arakan Yomar. April and May.

Bison, 29 in.
Bison, 25 in.
Malay Bear, 4 ft.
Elephant, 36 and 40 in. tusks.
Barking Deer, 5½ in.

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3. R. O. LOGAN :—

Malay Sambhur, 30 in.
Barking Deer, 6 in.
Elephant.

4. B. T. C. PAGET :—

Kyaungyi, Ruby Mines.

Tsine, a very old bull with only one horn and one eye, and his one horn broken. Length 20 in.; girth 15 in.; nose to forehead, 24 in.; forehead 11 in.

Tsine, length, 20 in.; girth, 12½ in.; tip to tip, 17¾ in.; spread 26¾ in.; across forehead 15 in.

Remarks: I got another tsine, the biggest I ever saw, but had not time to get the head as I shot him miles from camp, and the *moxo* hasn't yet sent it into Thabeithyin.

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A LETTER FROM MANDALAY.

Mandalay Hill Baracks,
Mandalay, Upper Burma.
25th October, 1909.

DEAR EDITOR,

YOU may like to have a letter from the above corner of the British Empire where C and D Companies of the Battalion are at present quartered, especially as in former days both the 43rd and the 52nd served in Burma. It seems strange that Lethbridge, Ivey, and myself are the only three members of the regiment now in Burma who were in the country with the 52nd in 1891–92, when we were quartered at Toungoo (Lower Burma) with a detachment at Meiktila. Of course, everyone who served with the 43rd at Thayetmyo and Toungoo in 1879–81 has long since left the regiment.

Toungoo is now garrisoned only by Military Police. Our old barracks (except the station hospital) have disappeared; our old officers' mess is—or was a short time ago—occupied by the Acting-Commandant of the Police Training School; the church is still used, but half of it is boarded up; and, lastly, the *Padré*, the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, is now Chaplain at Shewbo, though he is taking his pension this year. In spite of such changes, Toungoo looks much as it always did, but it has acquired, of late years, a certain amount of importance, in that it possesses the railway station at which one alights if bound for the small hill-station of Thandaung, to which a motor car runs three times a week. Being some 5,000 feet above the sea, the climate up there is

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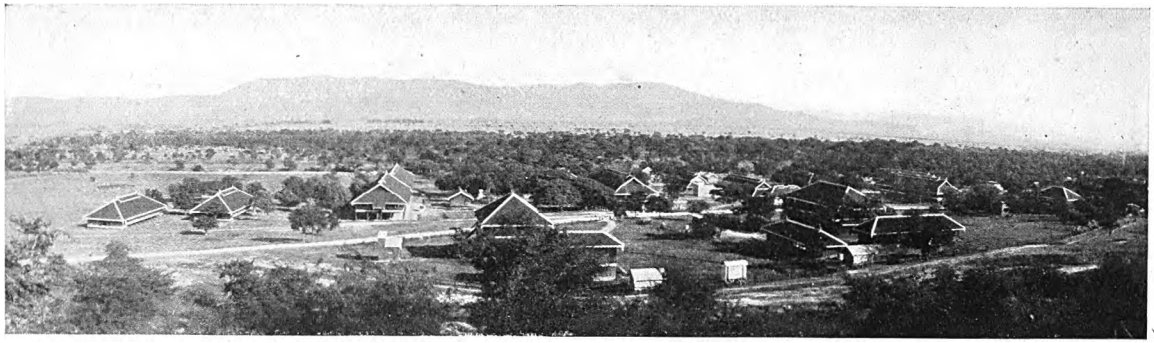

DETACHMENT BARRACKS, MANDALAY.

MEIKTILA LAKE.

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delightful, but there is little to do, except to lead the simple life.

As a whole, Burma does not appear to me to have altered much, although modern ideas are showing themselves in Rangoon, where some splendid shops are being built, and the new General Hospital and Secretariat Buildings are both imposing blocks. Electric light, trams, and two good hotels have also added to the improvements, but proper side pavements are still wanting, yet the main thoroughfares rival the well-known street called Broad in the ancient city of Oxford. It may be that the Burman dislikes innovations, for he seems to be disappearing rapidly from the towns, and the majority of the people about are natives of Madras and Bengal.

Mandalay—the former capital of Upper Burma, the name of which is familiar to most stay-at-home Britishers by reason of Kipling's famous ode (I cannot quite understand about the flying fishes, which must have travelled three hundred miles up the Irawadi River or a longer distance overland !)—is equipped like Rangoon, with electric light and trams, but the streets are badly kept, and, curiously enough, although large numbers of globe-trotters come up to see the place in the winter months, there is not as yet anything at all in the shape of a modern hotel. The cantonments comprise Fort Dufferin, built in the form of a square with sides a mile and a half in length, and surrounded by a moat about a hundred yards wide and twenty feet deep, within which is the palace of the old kings of Burma, with most picturesque gardens and lakes; the lines of the two native regiments quartered here, with one of whom at present is Major Prentis, who left us as a subaltern, to join the Indian Army, when we were at Toungoo in 1892; the Upper Burma Club (which used

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to be in the Palace), a new building; magazines, depôts, and the like; and last, but not least, a very good polo-ground on what is called the Queen's Parade, whereon all big functions, such as reviews, are held. Our detachment is quartered in the old Mountain Battery Lines, some two miles from the old British Lines, which were in the Fort. The remains of these may still be seen—swimming bath and tumbled down cook-houses on the eastern side of the Mandalay Hill, from the top of which King Thebaw was shelled out of his palace on our occupation of his capital. Our lines are much superior to the old ones, since their situation on the slope of the hill makes drainage easy; there is generally a breeze, and the drinking water from an artesian well is excellent. Besides ourselves, the only other troops quartered outside the Fort are a company of Queen's Own Sappers and Miners (Burmese), whose lines are on the western side of the hill, and the 25th Mule Corps.

I arrived in Burma during the last week of November 1908, with the advanced party of the battalion from Lucknow. Simpson came with me as far as Rangoon, when he and half the party went off, *viâ* Prome, to take over Thayetmyo from the Essex Regiment,[1] while I, with the rest of the party, proceeded to Meiktila, to take over that place. Having carried out that duty, I was ordered, by wire, to come on here and welcome the married people of the detachment who were coming up direct from Rangoon by train instead of by river-steamer.

The battalion left Rangoon in the government steamers *Bhamo* and *Sladen*, on the 9th December 1908. Headquarters and four companies landed at Thayetmyo, and two companies at Myngyan, while the

[1] The old 44th, which during 1879–80 was quartered at Thayetmo with the 43rd.—Ed.

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other two eventually turned up here on Christmas Eve, after quite a long voyage. It seems extraordinary that the authorities should continue to make use of the antiquated river route for the movement of the troops when there is a railway, and one can only imagine that the reason is that the government boats, purchased for the last Burmese war, still have some work left in them, and so must be employed. Hammick, Tolson, and Terry were the officers with the two companies, and on arrival at Mandalay Shore (as the steamer-wharf on the Irawadi is called) they found a not too pleasant surprise awaiting them, in the shape of a march of seven miles up to their barracks. Some weeks of sitting still in trains and steamers had made everyone a bit soft; but, gently helped along by the inspiring strains of the bands of the 89th Punjabis and the 93rd Burma Infantry, who very kindly played the whole way up from the river, they reached barracks before dark. It was too late to make any arrangements for keeping Christmas on the morrow in the proper style, so we agreed to defer our festivities until New Year's Eve.

For some time after their arrival the men were none too comfortable, as they had to share the barracks with two companies of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, instead of having them to themselves. This was the result of a mistake somewhere, the Essex detachment being sent away some weeks before our people came up, and thus leaving Mandalay without any British troops. Apparently the civil authorities did not like this, so two companies of the Welsh Fusiliers were sent from Shwebo (some eighty miles west, on the other side of the Irawadi), to garrison the place. As the barracks are only intended to accommodate two companies, it can be understood that, with four in them, life was not very

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pleasant, but it had to be endured for a month, as the Fusiliers were left at Mandalay, in order to take part in the annual manœuvres.

Our principal duties here consist of guards and various garrison odd jobs, with the usual parades. From the beginning of March onwards through the summer months we have to get through our musketry and company training, but these can be done only by fits and starts, as the garrison duties still go on, and "nights in bed" have to be arranged for. As far as off-duty times are concerned, I believe our men prefer Mandalay to either Thayetmyo or Meiktila. They feel less cramped here, and there are plenty of places and things of interest to be seen within a walk of barracks—the palace, several fine pagodas, a very superior market, good European shops, and a native bazaar where many Burman curiosities may be picked up cheap.

A great attraction to many are the football tournaments, which take place, under the auspices of the Upper Burma Athletic Association, from July to September. The Association has a fine ground, and has made football a great success in Burma, and now has sufficient funds to provide handsome cups and medals for the various competitors. The Burmans themselves show a keen interest in the game, and have some good players; while they swarm to look on at the tournaments. At one of the final matches the gate money realised Rs. 1,100, the entrance fees being only four, and two, annas. Our companies have been playing well, and have greatly improved since their arrival, C Company going very near winning a tournament.

There is capital duck and snipe shooting, from November to March, within a ten mile radius, and

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the men do a lot of fishing in the canal and big jheels, but the fish are not very palatable. The largest fish to date, caught in the Fort moat by our men, scaled 3½ lb., though a native secured a 15 lb. one in the same place, using a frog as bait.

Racing has very much fallen off in Upper Burma of late years. It seems to have deserted Mandalay, and concentrated in Rangoon, where prizes are big and entries in consequence numerous. Even steeple-chases (owners up) which some years back were so popular in these parts, almost disappeared, until that sporting regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, came to Burma and revived the sport. However, we are looking forward to a really good race-meeting here during Christmas week this year, and I hope we shall not be disappointed. While on this subject, I think it will interest many officers who were with the 52nd in Burma in the old days, and especially Roger Owen, to hear that the latter's Burman racing-pony "Bandersnatch" died only some three years ago at the Yamettin Stud Farm, after having proved herself a valuable brood mare.

During the past rains I got a few residents here to subscribe, and we had a paper-chase once a week. The ground round Mandalay is chiefly cotton soil, so it is difficult to find many courses, and anyone who came out had to risk his pony's neck as well as his own. The field was never large, but I think that everyone enjoyed the gallops, and no damage was done, A prominent civilian resident kindly gave a cup for the winner of the first place in the greatest number of paper-chases during the season, the winner being an officer of the 93rd Burma Infantry.

Polo flourishes at Mandalay, and is played regularly three times a week all the year round, though up here on the Hill we find the ground difficult to reach, and

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sigh for a small motor car to run us down. Burman polo has vastly improved of late years, both in science and in horseflesh, thanks to the Welsh Fusiliers, whose polo team has pulled off all the tournaments.

So much for life at Mandalay, and one has to serve in many a worse place. The climate also is not bad, for Mandalay lies in the dry belt of Burma, with a very low rainfall compared with the rest of the country. Neither is the hot weather anything like that of India, although perhaps it lasts longer; very few people sleep under punkahs; and temperatures of 105° by day and 92° by night are considered very high. The best time of year is from mid-November to mid-February; after that fairly cool till the beginning of April; then three months of heat, followed by cool breezes with the July and August rains. September and October are unpleasant.

Yours always,

R. E. WATT.

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THE OLD HORSE.

DEAR EDITOR,

I WONDER if you remember my old Blarney, the horse I bought in 1892 when the 43rd were at Gosport, and you, he, and I were soldiering together. He departed this life, to my infinite regret, in the latter part of November, 1909, and by the fact that, with the exception of a year's rest during the South African war, he carried me gallantly to hounds all that time, I cannot help thinking that the old horse almost established a record. There may be several officers, past and present, who will be interested to hear a few details of Blarney's career, and so I am sending you as brief an account as possible of his performances. I bought him in October, 1892, from a well-known dealer in Irish horses, giving what I considered a fairly high price, but, although I was assured that the horse was six years old and discovered later that he was only a four-year-old, I never had cause to regret my extravagance; for, by the fun and pleasure we enjoyed together during all the years that I had him, I was repaid over and over again.

What a time I had with Blarney the first time I rode him with hounds! The date was 31st October, 1892, and the occasion, the opening day of the South Oxfordshire Hounds and a lawn meeting. Boring, yawing, bumping into all sorts of people, and generally playing the fool all round, the young 'un soon made me realise what riding a more or less unbroken Irish four-year-old entails, and I recollect that I was by no means sorry to change, later on in the day, on to a more sober conveyance. On the next occasion on which I rode the

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horse, I liked him a good deal better, for, evidently, he had no idea of refusing, and, though a bit rash, jumped quite well. The next day was even more satisfactory, for we had a smart gallop over a very intricate part of the South Oxfordshire country, and I could hardly have been carried better by the most perfectly trained hunter. Long leave being up we returned to Gosport, and, on 15th December I rode Blarney with the Hambledon, the Colonel (Johnstone) and Plowden (then Major) being also out. The meet being at a place near Winchester we trained out and were rewarded by a very fair hunt, though over an indifferent country, for thirty-two minutes, with a kill at the end of it. Blarney's behaviour in the woods was *not* good, and once he bolted with me altogether. In the afternoon we had another and rather moderate run, in the course of which the horse got a rather nasty over-reach, the first, alas, of many to follow, for this was always Blarney's "crab" and my constant bugbear; the horse was always a rash fencer with hounds and at times would fail to get his forelegs away quick enough, and though I tried every conceivable preventive I could never quite cure him of this habit of over-reaching, which went on almost to the day of his death. I wrote once to *The Field* for advice on this subject, and some of the answers I received were rather amusing, one gentleman being good enough to say that "no alteration can effect the misdirected movement of the hind-feet of the animal of which R.K. is the unfortunate owner." He put the finishing touch to his letter by adding, "I should advise R.K. to sell the horse or lend him to an enemy. R.K. will probably come a cropper some day and may not survive it to mount again." I am happy to say I did *not* act on this cheerful advice, but, by means of bandages and india-rubber boots, contrived to avoid these accidents

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to a great extent, though these various precautions caused a good deal of chaff to fly about. For instance, an Irish wag christened Blarney "the horse with waders"; another, referring to the india-rubber boot, would ask me if I were not afraid of a puncture; while yet another, who had read the letters in the *Field*, always made a point of calling the horse the "Enemy."

In January 1893 the 43rd moved to Ireland, Blarney crossing with the Regiment in that horrible old tub the *Assistance*, and as his master was destined for Rocky Island, the horse had to be put into temporary quarters at Queenstown until arrangements were made for him to go to Cork, where stabling was found for him with one "Dr." Ashe, a veterinary surgeon. Hunting was difficult under such circumstances, but I contrived to get a certain amount by sailing over to Queenstown in my little boat and training to Cork, whence there was the choice of hunting with the U.H.C., the South Union, Muskerry, and, by training, with the Duhallow. By the way, I used always to make a point of displaying my hunting clothes during my voyage to the mainland, and the sight of a man in a top-hat and a red coat sailing a boat used to fill the officers of the flag-ship, the *Triumph*, with glee, cheers being generally given as I passed the ship. I had Blarney schooled over banks, but although when not with hounds he would take things as coolly as possible, and change his feet on the top of a bank as cleverly as the most experienced Irish hunter, it was altogether a different pair of shoes when he caught sight of hounds, for then all his education went to the winds, and his manners were completely forgotten. This I found out on the first occasion of hunting with the U.H.C., when, after hounds had found a fox, the horse bolted with me completely, and as a thick fog came on I never saw hounds again for the rest of the day.

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However, on 13th March we were out again with the same pack and came in for a nice gallop over a very trappy country, Blarney's behaviour on this occasion showing a great improvement; for, by dint of taking a line of our own and things in general very coolly, we contrived to get through the hunt "the right side up" all through. Five days later I took the horse in a hunting special to have a look at the Duhallow, the meet being at Buttevant Barracks, where the 44th entertained right royally. Quite a good day ensued, but Master Blarney put me down over three successive fences, though without any harm accruing to either of us. The first of these obstacles was a razor-topped bank on the top of which the horse ought to have changed his feet, but forgot to do so; then, on recovering from the inevitable toss which followed, we were confronted by one of those weird obstructions euphemistically called by Irishmen a "gate," and in this case composed of a collection of old iron, apparently once part of a bedstead, a cart-wheel, and odds and ends of miscellaneous timber. Here the horse indulged in a sort of glorified game of "spillikins," and when we had extricated ourselves from the resulting chaos hounds were a long way ahead. In an attempt to catch them up I galloped at a pretty big double, which Blarney essayed to clear "in once," and again we "came it" into the next field. Well, well—we were both young then, and a toss or two counted for nothing; after a certain age both rider and horse are apt at times to wonder what's the other side of a fence!

To tell the honest truth, banks were never the old horse's forte, and many a roll did he give me over this description of obstacle; but at a wall, a flying fence, or water, he was hard to beat, while over timber he could be trusted anywhere. Later in the season I had a day

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with the South Union, but the results were not satisfactory, for Blarney not only gave me a rather shaking fall over a narrow bank, but cut himself about so badly that he was laid up for some time in consequence. My hunting journal tells me that Fairtlough was out the same day from Fort Camden. In the summer I moved to Kinsale, where we were as badly placed as possible for hunting, and had to start a pack of our own in the following winter. A description of the sport and fun which we enjoyed with that celebrated pack, "the 43rd Harriers," has appeared already in a former CHRONICLE, and therefore I will only mention one day with them which I do not think is touched upon in that account. On 8th October I took seven couple of hounds to draw for a hare on the rifle-range, only three of the field being mounted; I, of course, on Blarney. After drawing blank for some time I at last heard a holloa and perceived Cuyler gesticulating vehemently in a gap-way. In vain I blew my horn—in vain I used all the hound-language at my command; the hounds would *not* leave the foot-huntsman, McCarthy. At length I got three couple on the line, and away they went, like greased lightning. For twenty-five minutes we bustled along encouraged by cheers from pedestrian brother officers who, oddly enough, were drawn up on a road running parallel to the line of chase and commanding an excellent view of the hunt. Fortunately for me, and perhaps unfortunately for the spectators, I hit off a handy "borheen," or lane, before going far, and so was able to keep on terms with the miniature pack without the risk of a toss, the consequence being that when hounds threw up in a field of roots, not far from Barracks, I was at hand to make a cast. The line was never recovered, and accordingly we went home, but not for a long time afterwards did I discover that, instead of a hare, our

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quarry all the time had been the wily aniseed, a drag having been laid successfully by a brother officer (Newton-King, I think). Hence the "gallery" in the road, but alas for their schemes, the borheen which I so luckily hit upon prevented them witnessing my discomfiture. On 9th October the same pack met at Mount Long, L. F. Scott, Fairtlough, Keith Hamilton and I being the mounted portion of the field; P. T. Clark, Eden, and Newton-King on foot. I had eight couple of hounds out, and we had a capital hunt, of about three quarters of an hour, over "Tom Tiddler's ground" and the neighbourhood, Blarney jumping into a bog and thereby coming to grief.

Perhaps space may be found for the following description of another day with these hounds, sent me while labouring over the shingles of Hythe and wishing myself anywhere else. "I must write and tell you about our hunt. Met at Barracks at 1.30. Out: Bill Owen, Scott (L. F.), Henley (F. J.), on Rabbit Hamilton's mare, and self with the horn, on the Colonel's (Johnstone) pony. Peter (P. T. Clark), Eden, and Blake running. Went to Newborough Gorse and found a fearfully thick covert with acres of gorse. Soon found puss and had sundry bustlings, but scent was very poor and we could make nothing of it. However, in a short time a fresh hare jumped up in front of one hound "Beauty," and came best pace down the hill past me, with two and a half couple at her scut. Picture to yourself the yells that broke from my chest and the frantic horn-blowings. Most unhappily, certain of the old hounds were lurking privily at the bottom of the hill, somewhat depressed by the thickness of the gorse and the heat of the weather. Straight for these went Sally (and they never moved a muscle) until she found the rather yellow teeth of old Pilot

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into her. Then all was joy; 'Who-woop!' rang over hill and dale, the Baker (McCarthy, the foot-huntsman) and self vied with each other in blowing involuntary discords on our horns; hounds bayed, my pony ran away, and knives were called for. Then under the skilful manipulation of the Baker, who was bathed in perspiration, chiefly caused by blowing his horn, sundry secrets were unearthed from puss's inside and eaten by those of the keen pack who had not got bored and gone away to hide. 'The ould mare,' in spite of her age, sinews, and the stubs in the ground, came blithering through the thickest of the covert as hard as heels, stick, and language could send her; while Henley used weird language, suggestive of war and death, meant, I understand, for encouragement. A *great* day but undoubtedly a bad one. Still we had *blood*, and several times were in a dreadful stew, all eyes and ears and several fears. Obstacles were negotiated a good deal. Scott, I fancy, wants to commit suicide and get it marked up as accidental death—can't account for it otherwise. Henley rode at a gap which his mount jumped at rather bigger than he expected; result, deposit on the broad of his back and cheers from all beholders for encouragement. No harm done, and all were pleased with 'the old's' agility in dismounting; I notice he can get off a lot quicker than he can get on. Long live hare-hunting and good luck to the 43rd pack; they can run, if flogged, and hunt any blessed thing, from a hare to a spider!"

I pass over the greater part of the following season —1893-94—because, so far as Blarney is concerned, there is little to record, the horse being laid up for a long time from the effects of a terrible over-reach on the near fore-leg. This occurred on 30th October, on the opening day of the South Oxfordshire Hounds, I being

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on first leave at the time. At the end of a gallop I discovered that the horse had cut himself dreadfully, the wound being close up behind the knee and the sheath of the tendon being separated. He made a wonderful recovery, but that leg was always the "dotty" one up to the very end. It was curious to notice how Blarney use to turn up his nose and despise the rat-catcher kit of the field which followed the Regimental pack, while the sight of a red coat would send him almost raving mad. This was very evident on a day early in 1894, when Fairtlough and I hunted with the South Union at Oatlands. Before a fox was found the horse was an awful handful, but when the hounds went away in full cry he became unmanageable, and in the course of a very quick gallop over a rough country, he played his old tricks at a narrow bank and down we came, thereby, unfortunately, missing a great deal of the fun. Poor old chap—it was his love of the game, which stuck to him to the very end, that caused him to make such mistakes; up to the very last day I hunted him he would pull and yaw over the first two or three fields till his wind gave out. In May, June, and July of that year I rode Blarney as charger with the Mounted Infantry at Aldershot, and in the meanwhile the regiment moved to Dublin. I re-rejoined at that pestilential hole, Ship Street Barracks, and was fortunate in finding stabling for the horse in Barracks, until first leave found me in Oxfordshire again.

On 8th November I rode Blarney with the Bicester, and enjoyed a capital gallop from Chearsley Firs to Waddesdon, the horse jumping the Chearsley Brook in grand form. Unfortunately, he over-reached again, but this time lower down, and although we had a sixteen-mile ride home, it was not long before he was out hunting again. Brigadier-General Sir John Hanbury-

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Williams will probably recollect a great hunt of two hours and a half with the South Oxfordshire on 26th November, in the course of which we were confronted by the Haseley Brook (where the gallant General came to grief) and subsequently the Baldon Brook; both these fairly formidable obstacles were negotiated perfectly by my gallant horse.

Johnstown Inn, with the Kildare on Boxing-day, involved another over-reach in the course of a good run over a very big and rather deep country; and then came the memorable frost of 1894–95, which put a stop to hunting for eight or nine weeks. The Meath, however, snatched a day on 18th January, meeting at Kilmessan, and I often think that this was one of the best days' hunting I have ever seen. From start to finish hounds ran like wild-fire until, towards the end of a run of seven and a half miles from Trotter's Gorse, Blarney was so done that I had to give up. I took two tosses and brought the horse home lame on every leg. Another good day with the Meath came on 12th March, when after a tremendously fast thirty minutes from Summerhill to Pratt's Gorse, I was delighted to find myself one of the eight survivors out of a field of some 250.

Next came a tour of duty as a subaltern at the depôt, the best of sporting quarters. On 22nd March I put the horse into a train and went to have a look at the Old Berkshire at Bampton. A very moderate day's sport ensued, and I had a long hack home of some fifteen miles. Two days later, the horse's off-fore-leg was as big as two, and he could hardly put it to the ground; the Vet. was sent for, and, under the impression that the trouble was caused by a thorn, he ordered fomentations and bandages. No improvement was shown, and after a time all sorts of complications set in. The Vet. was powerless, and it was only the merest bit of

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good luck that about a week after the accident my groom happened to pick up the horse's foot, when he observed something protruding from the sole. Most fortunately the Vet. arrived at the same time, and with the aid of instruments succeeded in extracting a stake over five inches in length which had penetrated through the frog almost up to the fetlock-joint. This accident laid the horse up for the rest of the season, but I considered myself lucky in not losing him altogether from lockjaw, which at one time the Vet. predicted.

"Turning up rough" in a loose-box with now and then a variety in the way of hacking and occasional "charging" did Blarney more good than any run at grass, and he came up fit and well for the season 1895–96. On 14th October, when Barton and Watt were also out, we had a pretty gallop with the South Oxfordshire, and my horse's boldness at water put me in the proud position of having hounds all to myself, for we met with the Haseley Brook at a wide place, and Blarney, accepting the office at once, cleared it like a bird. Pride had a fall, however, later in the day, for we came down at a very black and boggy ditch, the bad take-off being probably responsible. Another of those horrible over-reaches occurred on 25th November, and the horse did not come out again for exactly a month in consequence. On 6th January, 1896, we took part in a fine hunting run with the South Oxfordshire with a point of nine miles, while the distance covered by the pack was quite twelve miles. A sporting farmer and I were the only two who jumped the Waterperry Brook, at a place where it is never attempted, and where, once one had got in, nothing under a team of cart-horses would have got one out again. Turning from one of Blarney's triumphs at water I must, alas, relate an occasion when at the same description of obstacle he

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failed me badly, and thereby incurred the only blot, with the exception of one which shall be recounted later, on his escutcheon. The pack was the South Oxfordshire, the date 20th January, and the Baldon Brook was the cause of our downfall. In the course of a gallop hounds crossed the brook, and, full of confidence, I rode the horse at it first of the lot, a fellow sportsman on a young 'un shouting to me as I galloped at the water "I'll give you one length!" Alas, to my surprise and indignation, Blarney jumped right into it, and I was some time getting him out again; when this was accomplished I confess I gave him a sound hiding with the lash of my hunting-crop. Whether the ground was too hard or whether the horse was stale I cannot say, but twice subsequently during the same day we were confronted by the same brook, and I had no further cause for complaint. Oddly enough, I find that in my Hunting Journal, in a description of the above day, I write of Blarney as "the old horse"—this some *thirteen* years before the end of his days! On 20th March disaster befell us during a run with the South Oxfordshire over Otmoor, always a deep, holding country, but on this occasion almost covered with water, so much so, that the ditches had all overflown their banks and a horse could not see where to take off or where to land. Blarney galloped straight into a deep brook and in his struggles to get out again opened the old over-reach, with the result that once more the season finished early as far as he was concerned. On 11th April I rode him in the Mounted Infantry Point-to-Point over a country near Wokingham, scaling in hunting-kit 11st. 7lb., with saddle, bridle, etc. thrown in. (I wish I could do this now!) The line lay over a very deep grass country and was by no means a suitable one for my horse, the fences being nearly all banks, and

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consequently one had to go slow at them—a contrast to the obstacles in the flying vale of South Oxfordshire. There were altogether twenty-two fences and no less than six roads to jump in and out of; the course was a little less than four miles, and we finished a good third out of eleven starters, of whom only four got the course.

The season 1896–7 found us still at the Depôt, and Blarney very fit after a summer's idleness. Thanks to indulging in the reprehensible habit of "larking home," after a poor day on 3rd November the horse was again laid up from a ghastly over-reach on the near fore-leg. In company with some others, I took a short cut home which entailed jumping the Haseley Brook; this my horse did perfectly, and it was not till we reached our destination, some eight miles off, that I discovered what had happened. The next occasion on which I was able to hunt the horse was on 1st January, 1897, when we began the New Year well by taking part in a rare good day with the South Oxfordshire. During a good run a hairy double confronted us and, not liking the look of it, I put Blarney at some rails under a tree in a corner; they turned out to be far higher than I had thought, and moreover had a considerable drop on the far side, but the good old horse cleared them in grand style, and we got a good lead in consequence. What a tremendous amount of work a hunter is often called on to perform in a day! One of the hardest days Blarney ever had with me was with the Bicester on 18th February of this season. They met sixteen miles away, and I sent the horse on early to a place about twelve miles off, hacking another out. A real good day's sport followed, and I recollect jumping the first fence of the day, the Chearsley Brook, at a stand, it being impossible to get a run at the water owing to the crowd of people, many of whom were riding up and

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down the bank looking for an easy place and hindering hosts of other folk who were eager to get on. Blarney and I were first over the water, and enjoyed a capital gallop over a fine grass country, but after clearing another big brook in fine style, the old horse, being no doubt a bit blown, came down heavily at a very awkward double. I ought to have gone home at this juncture, but hardened my heart and went on, coming in for another first-class gallop and crumper No. 2, until at last I gave it up when seventeen miles from home.

The end of this season also meant the end of my tour of duty at the Depôt, and Blarney and I rejoined the 43rd at the Curragh, that Paradise for a man fond of riding. L. F. Scott and I put in a good morning's cubbing with the Kildare, on 28th September, when the field, a very large one, was almost entirely composed of soldiers, with Lord Roberts at their head. F. J. Henley will probably remember 7th November of this season at the Depôt, where I spent my winter leave, for in a good run from Brasenose Wood (which I have now rented for seventeen years), he had the bad luck to break his collar-bone. Blarney got badly staked in a fall on 15th November, and was laid up for a long time. At the end of my leave I returned to the Curragh, but I find little worth recording before 6th January, when the Kildare showed a fine day's sport from Eagle Hill, Evelegh and Colvile being also out. We had a lot of fun with the same pack on 20th January from Dunlavin, Colvile and Stapleton also hunting that day. The 43rd contingent took a good deal of Kildare home with them at the end of the day, Colvile and I taking two tosses, Stapleton one. Another bad over-reach occurred on the 27th, and I am afraid I did not give the wound sufficient time to heal, for on 5th February Blarney

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and I got into a very big ditch and, when after a long time, I succeeded in getting myself out from underneath and extricating the horse, I found the old place had broken out again, and once more I was deprived of his services for the rest of the season. Although this letter is supposed to refer only to Blarney, I may perhaps mention in passing that, on 16th March, when the Kildare met at Kilcullen, no less than nine officers were out from the 43rd—not a bad record for one Regiment. They were Dalzell, P. T. Clark, Luard, Colvile, Hammick, Forrest, Ballard, Evelegh, and myself, and I remember we had a most sporting day, the competition among the officers being remarkable for its keenness.

The Curragh District Point-to-Point came off on 12th April, and again the Regiment was well represented. Colvile and I rode in the Heavy-weights, finishing second and third out of seven starters; while Forrest, Hammick (on Dalzell's horse), Colvile, Ballard (on Stapleton's horse), Chichester (on P. T. Clark's) and Foljambe (on my old Blarney) went in the Light-weight race. None of our representatives succeeded in getting a place, but Ballard was fifth, and Blarney, though all out of condition, went like the gallant horse he always was and brought Foljambe home sixth. There were seventeen starters in all, and the course was one of the trappiest conceivable. Forrest took a toss; Chichester two; but the best performance of all was that of Hammick, who got round on Dalzell's horse, an absolutely unknown quantity up to that day, though he must undoubtedly have been a good hunter. In the ensuing summer Blarney and I went to England to train with two Special Companies of Mounted Infantry, of which I was appointed Adjutant. We assembled at Hounslow on 14th June, and a month later marched to Salisbury

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Plain, then in its infancy as a military training centre. There we remained for Cavalry Divisional exercises, which lasted until 15th August. Manœuvres on a large scale followed until, on 10th September, we found ourselves at Aldershot, where I had to remain till the end of the month, clearing up generally. How many miles the horse and I traversed in the course of those arduous months I should be afraid to guess, but I am sure that he was all the better for the work. Leaving him at home I rejoined the 43rd at Mullingar, that capital sporting place, but was very soon back in England on first leave.

Jumping gates was never a favourite diversion of mine, but I recollect that, on 16th December, after Blarney had carried me brilliantly over a big country and had jumped a wide brook in faultless style, we were brought up short by a padlocked gate. I turned my gallant hunter round and went for it, and although it had five strong bars and was hung high off the ground, he never touched it. Our *début* with the Westmeath from Mullingar was on 23rd December when Roger Owen was also out. What fun we had in those days! Everybody who could raise a horse and who wasn't on duty used to hunt, and hunting could be had on three days in the week with any luck, without going far from barracks. The Colonel (Strachan), Colvile, Roger Owen, Stapleton, Bayley, Hammick, Foljambe, Forrest, and the writer, were the most constant attendants, others coming out on odd days, and when they could get a mount. It has always been a matter of regret to me that our time at Mullingar should have been limited to one year only. On 1st April the old horse made an April Fool of his master, on the occasion of the last day of the season with the Westmeath, by falling at a low bank which he preferred, for some reason, to an honest

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post-and-rail, but, beyond smashing my hunting-flask to smithereens, no harm resulted. The move of the Regiment to Devonport in September, 1899, found me very badly placed, as regards hunting, at Bull Point on detachment; but, although Foljambe and I managed, by hacking terrible distances, to put in two cub-hunting mornings with the Dartmoor, I was not destined to see much of that wild but sporting country; for, shortly after settling into our new quarters, I received my orders for South Africa, and sailed for that country early in October.

Invalided home at the end of the following summer, I was subsequently appointed to the Depôt for a tour of duty as Captain, and so Blarney and I once more found ourselves on familiar ground. All the better for his long rest, the old horse carried me more brilliantly than ever during the season 1900–1, for although I rode him twenty-five days out of a total of forty-two, he gave me only one fall, and that, I recollect, was over a nasty blind fence, which, I venture to say, would have brought down nine horses out of ten. To give details of the many good days that Blarney and I enjoyed together this season would take up far too much space in the CHRONICLE, but I must mention one day at the close of the season, when I trained the horse out for a jaunt with the Old Berkshire. The date was 12th April, and the run of the day took place after a fox which had come to be known as the "old customer." This gallant fox broke covert in the teeth of a blinding storm of snow, and took us quick over a fine rough grass country until we almost reached the famous Old Berkshire Vale before having to give up. In the latter part of this hunt the old horse jumped some high rails in topping form, and to get out of the field we had to chance some still higher ones, but old Blarney never touched either of them,

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and nobody came after us. At the end of the day some sixteen miles lay before us, and we reached home at 9.15 p.m.

Looking over this account of my old horse, it occurs to me that certain portions of it may seem to contain too much "buck" on my part as to the fences I have jumped, but let me assure the critic that I give all the credit to Blarney and am certain that, unless I had known the horse to be such a clinker, I should never have dared to ride him at some of the obstacles I have mentioned. Coming to the season 1901–2 I recall one great day with the South Oxfordshire, on 16th December, when Blarney carried me right gallantly in a brilliant gallop over the vale in the morning, while in the afternoon we had another dart, which brought the Haseley Brook into the line. Only three of us tried it, and all three got over, but each with a fall; all, however, were soon going again, and for some time had hounds to ourselves. A badly-bruised tendon, incurred in the course of a fine run on 24th February, laid the horse up for the rest of the season.

The season 1902–3 was the best ever known in South Oxfordshire, and out of the many good days which Blarney helped me to enjoy, it is hard to make a selection. The old horse made a bad *faux pas* on 10th November, the fall entailing a concertina'd hat and "two lovely black eyes." My gallant old hunter at last began to show signs of approaching old age, for on several occasions this season he came home most shockingly lame, but, once sound again and in sight of hounds, he was the same grand performer as ever, and I find a note in my Hunting Journal in an account of a great day on 22nd December, "Couldn't have been better carried by a 300-guinea Leicestershire hunter." Colonel Strachan, Brooke-Popham, and Bayley were regular

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attendants this season, and I find that on 2nd February, 1903, the following representatives of the 43rd and 52nd helped to swell the South Oxfordshire field:—Watt, Hammick, Ballard, Bayley, Morland, Scott-Murray, Fanshawe, and the writer—eight in all. March 16th provided a first-class hunt with the South Oxfordshire, and I was never more pleased with my old horse's performances than on this occasion; he led over a rasping stile up hill (where Bayley took a pretty useful toss), jumped another stile on to a paved footpath through a village, thereby giving me a rare good lead, and at the end of one hour and twenty minutes trotted up to and cleared the Waterperry Brook (no mean obstacle) as easily as if it were a mere water furrow. The following May I had Blarney fired on both fore-legs—a horrible operation, which I could not bear to see performed—but no doubt it did the horse good, and he came up fit and well for the season 1903-4. As a proof of his indomitable pluck I mention one day, 11th January, 1904, when, by the way, I had a long journey to covert, for I left the far end of Cornwall at 5.30 p.m. the evening before and reached the meet of the South Oxfordshire in plenty of time next morning. Blarney was my second horse on this occasion, and the run of the day took place soon after I had changed horses, almost the first fence being the Haseley Brook at one of its widest parts. Though the casualty list was heavy, the old 'un made light of it, and after making a wide ring at a great pace and over a deep country, we found ourselves confronted for the second time by the dreaded brook, and almost at the same place again. By this time Blarney was so cooked that disaster seemed inevitable, but, accepting a good lead from Colonel Fanshawe, I managed to boil up a gallop, and the gallant old horse cleared the water, though he was reduced to a walk on

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the far side. On account of the wet state of the ground, this season in South Oxfordshire ended at the early date of 18th March; but Blarney and I put in some good days with the Heythrop, and a better conveyance over stone walls than the old chap it would be hard to find. In summer-like weather I rode the horse out to hunt with the Heythrop on 13th April; he was in one of his maddest moods, and fell on the flat somewhere near Rousham, but as I landed on my head I have not the slightest recollection of what may have happened. I recovered sufficiently to go on with hounds for some time, but gradually becoming worse I was taken home "under escort"—a somewhat unfortunate termination to the season.

Never did Blarney look better than when, after a summer's run in a straw-yard, he came up for the following season. On 28th January, 1905 he got a bad over-reach as the result of jumping absurdly big at a small fence, but this was the first for a long time. After being on the sick-list for a considerable period, the old horse carried me gallantly for the remainder of the season, and we had our last day on 24th April, finishing up with a ride home of twenty-one miles. 1905–6 was Blarney's fourteenth season, and in the nineteenth year of his age the old chap was as light-hearted as when I bought him as a four-year-old, delighting to put the boy off when at exercise, bucking as soon as he got on to grass, and, when hunting, pulling like a fiend for the first two or three fields. The only sign of increasing infirmity was a numbness in the near fore leg, which would come on all of a sudden and, I believe, would have caused the horse to fall if one was not very quick in dismounting; these attacks were no doubt due to the many over-reaches on that leg; but, though highly disconcerting to the rider, seemed to

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cause the horse no pain, and passed off very quickly. Only once before in this account (and that a long time back) have I had cause to record a bad mark against Blarney's name, and though I should like to leave out the following incident altogether, I have recorded so many good deeds of my dear old horse that it seems only fair to mention his very few bad ones. It was Boxing-Day, and there was the usual holiday crowd out with the South Oxfordshire, including many strangers, all desperately on the ride. Thought I to myself, as a fox jumped out of a willow-tree on the banks of the Haseley Brook, if he will only cross the water there'll be some fun, and many of these folks who have been riding so gallantly as long as there hasn't been a fence to jump will have to take a back seat. Sure enough, after running a little ring, the fox turned and crossed the brook, while I at once slipped through a gate, followed by many who expected a good lead, and rammed the horse at a place where he and I had often jumped it before. To my horror and amazement Blarney stuck his toes in when within twenty yards of the water, and no persuasion on my part could get him near it. There was nothing for it but to go round to the ford—a most undignified proceeding—and we saw nothing of the fine gallop, about the best of the season, which finished with a kill in the open. I could have almost cried with vexation—not, I believe, so much at missing the run, but at the thought that my trusted old hunter should have made such a fool of himself and his master. I had, of course, no right to complain after the good service that the horse had rendered me, and this misdeed was soon wiped out by the many gallant performances of Blarney subsequently.

Yet another over-reach, on 15th February, the horse

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jumping too big at a stone stile with a drop on the far side, but he was out again in less than a month, and gave me rather a heavy fall on 12th March, probably my fault for bustling him along unduly while hounds were running at a tremendous pace. In the fall 15*s.* 3*d.* fell out of my pocket without my knowing it at the time; I wrote next day to a young farmer living in the neighbourhood, and when I met him about a week later he handed me the whole amount! In the course of a good hunt with the Heythrop on 21st March, Blarney cleared a very high bit of timber, and, at the end of the run, a veteran sportsman remarked to me: "I saw your horse jump some very big rails down hill in capital style." I replied, pulling the old man's leg: "Not so bad for a young 'un, was it?" To which the answer came—very slowly and very sententiously—"I think he'll make a good horse one of these days!" As he grew older, so, curiously enough, did Blarney put on more flesh; and he looked wonderfully fit when, on 20th August, he came up to prepare for his fifteenth season. My other horse being remarkably dotty, he had to bear the brunt and burden of the day during the greater part of cub-hunting. On 11th January, 1907, the old horse, thanks to his eagerness with hounds, nearly gave me a very bad fall. Crossing a rotten plank bridge with a hand-gate at the far end he thought he ought to jump the latter, and rose at it while I was trying to push it open; at the same time one of his hind-legs went through the bridge, and for a time there was a bit of a mix-up, though eventually we both got off without damage. We finished this season by a day with the Berks and Bucks Staghounds on 20th April, having a most punishing hunt of two hours and a half through miles and miles of beech-woods and over fields

ered with flints.

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During the earlier part of 1907–8 Blarney and his master found themselves quartered on Salisbury Plain, where our lot was cast in the Tedworth country, but we enjoyed very little sport worthy of mention, though the Colonel, Weatherby, Frith, and I, lost no opportunity in looking for it. 7th November was a day worthy of mention, for we took part in a run with a point of over seven miles, but the country was very indifferent, and the prevalence of wire prevented a possibility of jumping fences, except in a few favoured places. Second leave brought me back to Oxfordshire, and I kept my horses at the Depôt, as being the best available centre. We had a topping run on Boxing Day, when the weather was most horribly cold and a quantity of snow fell. Finding in a favourite South Oxfordshire covert, hounds raced for two miles and then turned right-handed over the Haseley Brook, which to-day was over its banks and caused a panic. The huntsman got over with a scramble and a splash, only his consummate horsemanship saving a fall; knowing that in any case I was in for a ducking, I walked the old horse at it, and the poor old chap, not knowing where to take off, fell plump into it. I shall never forget the cold as, parting company, I went right under, but soon scrambled out, and had the horse out on the right side in less than no time. One other man had a try and, riding his horse at the water sixty miles an hour, took the inevitable plunge. From this point there were just three of us with hounds as they raced over fine old grass, but the pace was too good for old Blarney, and, after going some four miles or so, down he came at a fence into a high road, and for a minute or two I was underneath. By the time I had extricated myself the old rascal, having got on his legs again, was trotting gaily down the road, and I was soon sampling the pleasures of a pursuit on foot in hunting

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clothes rendered doubly heavy by their sodden condition. Most fortunately the horse was caught after going a mile, and we did the journey of six miles home in record time, neither of us being any the worse afterwards for our ducking.

I am afraid it must be confessed that coffee-housing was the cause of a bad start on the part of Forrest, Brooke, Higgins, and myself, when, on 20th January, the South Oxfordshire ran over one of their choicest lines. The grass rode deep, and in my efforts to catch up the flying pack I must have pushed the old horse along too fast, for at a nasty double just before the Haseley Brook he pecked heavily, throwing me on to his neck, and no efforts on my part could save a rather ignominious fall on the broad of my back. Once in the saddle again, however, I shoved him at the brook, and though completely blown he cleared it in his usual faultless style. Nothing more worthy of note occurred this season beyond the fact that, on 25th April, snow prevented hunting—surely a record—and Blarney and I had our last day on 29th April at Savernake Forest with the Tedworth. The following summer I turned the horse out in Tedworth Park, meaning to let him run at grass during the day and take him in at night, but the old beggar declined entirely to entertain the latter part of the scheme, so he remained out day and night until I brought him up again for the season 1908–9.

On 8th October the 52nd moved from Tidworth to Shorncliffe, Blarney accompanying his master and being comfortably housed at the latter place in the Drag stables. We had our first day with the East Kent on 23rd October, when the old horse came home, alas, very dotty. We saw a good run with the same pack on 2nd December, when Frith, L. F. Scott, Portal, Weatherby, Bourke, Fitzgerald, and I, represented the

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Regiment, and we just got back in time to attend a lecture on the French Campaign in Morocco! Taking second leave, Blarney and his master went to the Depôt, and saw a lot of fun, perhaps the best day of the season being the last with the South Oxfordshire, when Ballard, Higgins, and I, took part in a gallop of thirty minutes without a vestige of a check, all over grass, with a point of four and a half miles and a kill at the end of it. I rode the old horse in this, and sent the poor old chap home as lame as a tree. He and I finished the season on 19th April by a day with the South Berkshire on the Chilterns, Brooke being also out, and we had a ride home of eighteen miles.

Now, at last, I approach the end of this very long letter. In the summer old Blarney went out to grass, and looked the picture of health when he came up again in August. Manœuvres and a visit to Scotland curtailed my cub-hunting, though I rode the old horse, who was as mad as a hatter, and would not stand still for a moment, on 24th September, when the hounds met at 6 a.m. to draw *my* covert, Brasenose Wood, L. F. Scott, Ballard, and Brooke being also out. I remember thinking then that, if only Blarney's legs were as sound as his heart we might have had many more days' hunting together, but it was not to be, for signs were not wanting that my dear old horse was beginning to fail. I rode him again cub-hunting on 25th October, when he was most absurdly "beany," bucking on the way to the meet and, in the course of a run in the morning, jumping a big stile which nobody else could get over. We were not, however, destined to enjoy many more "leps" together. On the opening day I rode him, and again on 8th November, but the latter date was the last, for the lameness that came on after every gallop became worse, and as at times I could see the old horse was in

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pain (though I honestly believe he tried his best not to show it), I hardened my heart and, taking what I considered the kindest step, sent him to the South Oxfordshire kennels on 30th November, 1909—his last visit to the hounds which he had loved so well to follow. I am not ashamed to say that on this sad day I purposely went away to avoid the possibility of seeing Blarney start on his last journey, nor for some time afterwards could I go near the loose-box in which he had lived without a lump gathering in my throat. The ink-stand which I use to write this is fashioned out of one of his hoofs, and bears the inscription, "Blarney—1892–1909." while round this, in the manner of "battle-honours" run the names of those packs with which he and I have enjoyed ourselves, viz :—Hambledon, U.H.C., South Union, Duhallow, 43rd Harriers, Kildare Harriers, Tipperary, Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, Galway Blazers, Ballymacads, South Westmeath, Dartmoor, South Oxfordshire, Bicester, Warwickshire, Heythrop, Old Berkshire, South Berkshire, Berks and Bucks Staghounds, Tedworth, East Kent, Old Berkeley (West), and Craven — twenty-five countries in all. According to my hunting journal, I rode Blarney on four hundred and twenty different occasions out hunting, and he gave me forty-one falls during the whole time that he was in my possession. Surely I can say of him, in the words of Whyte-Melville :—

"A better never bent him to the rein."

H. L. Ruck-Keene.

Cowley Barracks, Oxford.
29*th December*, 1909.

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WITH THE VOLUNTEERS IN INDIA.

By Captain O. R. L. Hampden, Adjutant,
Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

The present year marks an epoch in the history of the Volunteer movement in India, and a short account of Volunteer doings in this country may not therefore come amiss. It was with somewhat mixed feelings that I set out from Lucknow fifteen months ago to take up the Adjutancy of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles at Secunderabad. Somehow or other the average British Officer in India comes very little into contact with Volunteers out here except perhaps in the Presidency towns, and has a very vague idea as to what they consist of and what they do. I was no exception to the rule. Most people I talked to about it seemed convinced that a Volunteer Adjutancy meant a loaf for so many years, with unlimited shooting and free travelling in a luxurious saloon on the railway. That was about all I could gather before I arrived at Secunderabad.

Somehow or other it rather jars on one to be congratulated (whether ironically or not, I was not always sure) on having secured rather a "soft billet." I had not taken over a day, however, before I discovered that the billet did not look like being at all a soft one. Obviously, the first thing to do was to get acquainted with the officers and the rank and file. For about a week I sat in the office and was "interviewed" by various people who, I imagine, wished to see what I was like. I found it an excellent plan to say as little as possible and let my visitors do the talking. By this means I very soon got a pretty fair idea of the internal "politics"

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of the corps generally and of the Headquarter companies in particular. I also discovered that there were many cliques and many little private differences, all of which had to be taken into account. After more or less getting the hang of affairs at Headquarters, it was necessary to visit the armouries and stations which formed the Headquarters of outlying detachments.

I must explain that the corps consists partly of railway companies, partly of local tradesmen, etc., some miners, and one Cadet company, as well as a detachment of Mounted Infantry and a Cyclist section. Of the railway companies only one is stationary at Headquarters, the members of the remainder being scattered all over the line. The Mining Company is split into two half companies, stationed about 400 miles apart by rail and road, and one mine is situated 50 miles, over a rough road, from the railway.

Just before starting I received a visit from a gentleman, who apparently had come to condole with me, since he informed me that an attempt to keep anything going locally would simply break my heart, however energetic I might be at first. This was not very encouraging, but I thanked him profusely. An account of my wanderings on my first tour would be weary reading, but I will endeavour to describe some of the types of men belonging to the corps whom I came across. Out of a total strength of 604, some 400 or so are Eurasians. Many officers and others out here (I was no exception) have an idea that a Eurasian is of no use except perhaps as a clerk, a shop assistant, or a railway employee in the lower grades. There never was a greater mistake. I do not mean to say that there are not a great many who would come under the above category, but there are an immense number of Eurasians who, with careful handling, can be turned out

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into very excellent auxiliary troops. Eurasians cannot be placed in one class. There seem to be almost as many types among them as there are Hindoo castes. It is not until you come into contact with them that you learn to classify them. Mere colour is no criterion at all. I have rather dwelt on this subject, because there is no doubt that the Eurasian question is rapidly becoming one of the big problems in India. They are nobody's children, and do not enjoy any of the educational or other advantages that the natives possess. But they are rapidly increasing in numbers, and now have an association of their own, which is endeavouring to call the attention of the Government to their condition.

The next type that interested me was the English miner, employed either in the gold or coal mines; he was very different to what I had expected. There are two types of miner, the Cornishman and the North-countryman. These men in England would be working with pick and shovel. Out here they are overseers, the actual underground work being done by natives. Many of these men earn as much as Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month, *plus* allowances and quarters, and spend about a quarter of it. Many of them are very fine men, but they are extremely sensitive and take offence very easily. Finally, we come to the local English tradesmen and business men. These men mostly belong to the Mounted Infantry and Cyclists. Unfortunately there are not many of them.

To turn to volunteering generally. It is interesting to watch the process of evolution. We have just arrived at the stage out here where the Government is beginning to realise that it is worth while trying to make the force a real factor in the armed forces of India. It is only quite recently that volunteers have

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been allotted a definite place in the scheme for the internal defence of the country. This necessitated a higher standard of efficiency, which in the natural course of events meant a demand from Government for an increase in the number of instructional parades. A very comprehensive programme of training has recently been issued, on the general lines of company or squadron training. The principle is laid down that each corps and each company is to be trained in accordance with what its duties would be in times of trouble.

There have been many pessimists who declared that any attempt to make the volunteers do pick and shovel work would result in wholesale resignations. Such has not been the case; in fact, quite the reverse has taken place. I have found the men genuinely interested and pleased to be taught something practical in place of the constant square drill. With the whole resources of railway workshops and mining stores at their back, it is astonishing what really excellent results these volunteers have achieved. Some of the trenching, blockhouses, obstacles, etc., would do credit to any company of regular troops. What we want now is a higher standard of military knowledge among the Officers and N.C.O.'s. This will come in time.

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THE REGIMENTAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner took place at the Hotel Cecil, on the 19th June, when the following were present:—Major-General T. M. Bailie; Captain J. A. Ballard; Lieut. A. J. N. Bartlett; Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart.; Colonel M. S. Brownrigg; Captain C. O. Chichester; Captain E. R. Clayton; Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse; Captain A. T. Crosse; Lieut. R. B. Crosse; Major G. N. Colvile; Colonel J. C. Carter; Colonel the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.; Colonel R. Eccles; Captain R. M. Feilden; Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.; Captain C. H. Frith; Captain J. F. C. Fuller; Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O.; Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick; Captain S. F. Hammick; Captain C. F. Henley; Lieut.-Colonel R. G. H. Hughes; Lieut. F. V. Holt; Captain W. Marriott-Dodington; Captain C. J. Mitchell; Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money; Lieut.-Colonel H. Norris; Captain W. Owen; Major C. Parr; Major-General F. H. Plowden, C.B.; Lieut. J. L. Portal; Major H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.; Captain C. H. Richards; Captain L. F. Scott; Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks; Colonel J. A. Strachan; Major F. A. B. Talbot; Lieut. W. E. C. Terry; Colonel E. Villiers, A.D.C.; Captain J. T. Weatherby; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive; Major E. D. White; Captain H. L. Wood.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY COTTAGE HOMES.

COWLEY, OXFORD.

AT the half-yearly meetings of the Executive Committee, held during 1909 at Cowley Barracks, the following accounts were audited and passed:—

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank, 31/12/08	16	15	1	Ironmonger	0	7	0
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	18	3	Water Rate	0	15	4
Subscription, 1st Battalion (1908)	5	0	0	Rates	3	6	0
Subscription, 2nd Battalion (1908)	5	0	0	Plumber	0	2	0
Rebate Income Tax	0	6	2	Builder	0	13	11
New Zealand 3 p.c. dividend	4	2	8	Balance	31	17	11
Total	£37	2	2	Total	£37	2	2

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank	31	17	11	Insurance (furniture)	0	2	6
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	17	2	Water Rate	0	15	4
New Zealand 3 p.c. dividend	4	2	8	Rates	3	2	0
Subscription, 1st Battalion	5	0	0	Builder	9	13	6
Subscription, 2nd Battalion	5	0	0	House Insurance	0	10	6
Subscription, Depôt	3	3	0	Balance at the Bank	40	16	11
Total	£55	0	9	Total	£55	0	9

The capital invested consists of £355 12*s.* 2*d.* Cape of Good Hope 3½ p.c., and £275 15*s.* 8*d.* New Zealand 3 p.c.

During the year some of the rooms of the Cottages were papered, and others were coloured and whitewashed.

HENRY A. ADAIR, Major,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

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DALZELL TRUST AND PENSION FUND.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1909.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1909.	£	s.	d.	1909.	£	s.	d.
Jan. Balance with Messrs. Cox & Co.	41	3	7	Jan. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st December, 1908	18	0	0
Jan. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0	April. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st March, 1909	18	0	0
Feb. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3	July. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th June, 1909	18	0	0
Mar. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6	Oct. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th September, 1909	18	0	0
May. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11	Dec. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage for 1909	0	5	0
July. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	9	6	Dec. 31st. Balance in hands of Messrs. Cox & Co.	34	8	0
Aug. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	15	7				
Aug. Div. Midland Railway	7	15	10				
Nov. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	10	10				
	£106	13	0		£106	13	0

Rebate on Income Tax for two years (£6) has since been received.

A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Lt.-Col.,
Hon. Sec.

The Trustees have elected (for 1910) the Six Pensioners, WALTER SHARMAN, G. GILDER, ERNEST WHITBREAD, FREDERICK AYRES, JAMES STEVENS, CHARLES HENRY COOKE.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

THE formation of an Association for the benefit of soldiers who have left the colours has long been in the minds of officers of the Regiment.[1] Something of the kind has been done in many regiments, and the rules now drawn up for the above Regimental Association are the outcome of an exhaustive study of the methods adopted in carrying out the objects of similar associations and clubs.

In the spring of 1909 a Committee, consisting of Major E. D. White, Captain L. F. Scott, and Captain and Quartermaster W. Ross, was appointed to make preliminary enquiries and suggest a scheme; and, in August, several members of the Regiment met at Oxford for the discussion of the scheme. The rules, put forward by theCommittee, were finally approved of, and an appeal for support was then made to the Lords Lieutenant and Chairmen of the Territorial Associations of the two counties, as well as to such past officers of the Regiment whose addresses were known.

On the 25th September a Public Meeting was held in the County Hall, Oxford. Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., was in the chair, and there were present Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P., Major-General Bailie, Major-

[1] A charitable fund has existed in the 2nd Battalion for several years, but as men are constantly passing from one battalion to the other, the administration of relief has of late years been carried out with considerable difficulty. The Dalzell Pension Fund (1st Battalion) provides pensions of £12 per annum to six men, but this fund is held in trust, and remains distinct from the Association. So, also, the Soldiers' Cottage Homes at Cowley remain as a separate trust.

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General Plowden, Colonel Strachan, and some fifteen past and present officers of the Regiment. The rules were read and passed, and the Regimental Association was duly formed. It was also decided to institute an "Old Comrades" Dinner, the first to be held, at Oxford, in September, 1910.

By the end of 1909, besides the officers serving with the Regiment, some thirty members had joined the Association, and the amount received had reached £180, from annual subscriptions, as well as from several generous donations—one of £50, and three of £25 each. The support of the Counties of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire has been, so far, disappointing, but it is hoped that, as the objects of the Association become better known, the number of county subscribers will increase.

The usefulness of the Association has already been demonstrated, for up to the 31st December, 1909, 21 applications had been received. Of these four were refused relief, and 17 were relieved, the sum of £16 17*s.*, varying in amounts from 5*s.* to £5, being disbursed. The following are some of the cases thus relieved:—

1. A Delhi veteran of the 52nd, now nearly blind, and unable to go about by himself.

2. A soldier who left the Regiment in 1907, after 14 years' service. Through lack of employment, he had drifted into the Witney Workhouse, and was there discovered by Mr. Wynter, one of the Visiting Justices, who referred his case to the Association. Some money was sent to him, and Mr. Wynter was able to find some temporary employment for him. Shortly afterwards, Colonel Colebrooke Carter (late 43rd) applied to the Association for a man to fill the post of caretaker, and this was offered and gladly accepted by the soldier in question.

3. William Bridgeman, who lost an arm while serving

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with the 43rd in the New Zealand War, died, last November, in poor circumstances. Some money was sent to his children to help to defray the funeral expenses of the old soldier.

4. A soldier who had served 16 years in the Regiment was lent £1, whereby he was enabled to obtain work in the Society of Stevedores in the London Docks.

Rules of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Regimental Association.

President.—Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.

Vice-Presidents.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., President Oxfordshire Territorial County Association; Lord Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., President Buckinghamshire Territorial County Association; Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., Chairman Oxfordshire Territorial County Association; Tonman Mosley, Esq., Chairman Buckinghamshire Territorial County Association; past and present Commanding Officers of the Regular Battalions; past and present Commanding Officers of the Reserve and Territorial Battalions of the Regiment (starting from formation of Association).

Executive Committee.

President.—The Officer Commanding the Depôt.

Members.—The Adjutants of Reserve and Territorial Battalions of the Regiment; two members to be nominated by each Officer Commanding the Regular Battalions;[1] one member to be nominated by each Commanding Officer of the Reserve and Territorial

[1] So far nominated by 1st Battalion, Captain J. A. Ballard; by 2nd Battalion, Major C. J. Boyle (late 52nd). Two other members to be nominated.

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Battalions of the Regiment.[1] (The nominated members may be civilians.)

Treasurer.—The Officer Commanding the Depôt.

Honorary Secretary (pro tem.).—Major A. J. F. Eden.

Objects.—The objects of the Association are:—

(*a*) The relief of deserving Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who have served in the Regular Battalions, and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Reserve and Territorial Battalions of the Regiment who have served on active service and who are in distress through sickness, inability to work, or other causes.

(*b*) To provide temporary relief for deserving members or families of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men (who have served in the Regular Battalions of the Regiment) who are left without means of subsistence, in order to tide over immediate necessity.

(*c*) To endeavour to arrange for the admission of children of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men to Benevolent Institutes, and to obtain situations for their widows.

(*d*) To keep a Register of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Regular Battalions who leave the Regiment, with particulars and addresses, with a view to following up their future careers as far as possible.

(*e*) To endeavour to assist to obtain employment for Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of good character who have served in the Regular Battalions and who are not eligible to be registered for employ-

[1] So far nominated by 3rd Battalion, Captain R. Dashwood; by 4th Battalion, Captain A. Bridgewater. A member still to be nominated by the Buckinghamshire Battalion.

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ment in the Official Employment Registers at the Depôt, etc., and who are out of work through no fault of their own.

(*f*) Generally to do all such things as the Association may deem to be necessary to fulfil the objects set out in the preceding paragraphs.

Membership.—Officers (Past and Present) of all the Battalions of the Regiment, and other friends of the Regiment, are eligible for membership on paying an annual subscription; no one is eligible to receive any benefit from the Association who is eligible for membership.

Income.—The Association will be supported by the annual subscriptions of members, and donations of friends, and by contributions from Battalions for subscriptions to Charitable Institutions.

The minimum subscription to be one day's pay for all Regular Officers on full pay, or 5*s.* for other members.

Finance.—The annual subscriptions and income from any invested funds will alone be spent in carrying out the objects of the Association.

Any funds paid in by Battalions or Depôts to be applied as subscriptions to Charitable Institutions will be kept distinct for this purpose.

The Committee may invest any balances that may be on hand from time to time as they consider desirable.

Treasurer.—The Treasurer will keep the funds of the Association, paying out to the Hon. Secretary moneys required.

Secretary.—The (Hon.) Secretary will keep the minutes of meetings, conduct all correspondence, and prepare cases for assistance for submission to the Committee, keep up the register, and prepare the Annual Report of the work of the Association.

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Executive Committee.—The Executive Committee will meet Quarterly, or oftener if considered necessary, to decide on all questions to be dealt with by the Association.

No moneys will be paid in relief to men out of work who are capable of working and who have the opportunity of working; but in special cases the Association will pay the railway fare of a man going to take up promised work.

No cases should receive relief unless personally known to the Committee or recommended by some responsible people, such as Friends of Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, Ministers of Religion, Charity Organization Society.

On a man being discharged or transferred to the Reserve from either Battalion or Depôt, a recommendation form should be sent to the Secretary of the Association, with particulars for entry in the register of old soldiers, which he will keep.

General Meeting.—There shall be an Annual General Meeting of the members of the Association, at which the Annual Report will be presented and any alterations of rules required decided upon, provided that in the case of any proposed alteration of rules the Secretary shall send round notice of such proposed alteration, at least 14 days before the Meeting, to the last-known address of every subscriber.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE following review of Major Davies' book on Yun-nan appeared in *The Geographical Journal*, July, 1909 :—

"Yun-nan, the Link between India and the Yangtze." By Major H. R. Davies, 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Cambridge: University Press, 1909, 16*s*. net.

It is somewhat refreshing to come across a book of travel which contains so much really useful information, put together in a logical and business-like form. The average traveller has no time to spare, in his short and rapid journeys, to thoroughly investigate the resources of the country he visits, consequently he frequently fills up his book with little stories connected with everyday marching which have no interest for those who really want to gain information from the experience of others. Not so Major Davies. His first journey in Yun-nan began in 1894, and his fourth, of seven months' duration, ended in 1900. During these four journeys he travelled a distance of 5,553 miles, and visited nearly every part of the province. With this experience he speaks with no little authority when he writes of Yun-nan and its problems.

The discussion of the various railway projects for connecting the country with Burma and Tonkin is extremely clear, and the whole question admirably stated, both as concerns ourselves and the French. This portion of the book is strongly to be recommended to those interested in the development of trade in that part of the world. If we do not soon better ourselves, we shall be out-distanced in such a way as to make recovery almost impossible.

The province seems very rich in minerals, and mines are constantly referred to. The great difficulty in their development lies in the question of transport, and until railways are constructed nothing much is likely to be done; yet there seems to be a field for energy and capital. A report by an expert on the mines of Yun-nan would be most interesting, as on it would largely depend the prospect of successful railway development.

An excellent map is provided, perhaps the best map yet published of Yun-nan. There are still large areas shown as "unsurveyed," especially

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in the north-west and south-east portions of the country. The author has very wisely added a note on the map, explaining how the different material on which it is based was derived.

H. L. C.

In "Letters from the Peninsula, 1808–12," the Reverend Edmond Warre, D.D., C.B., M.V.O., has given to the world the letters written by his uncle, Lieut.-General Sir William Warre, C.B., K.T.S., a century ago.

The gallant General began his military career as an Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry on the 5th November, 1803, but was promoted out of the Regiment in 1806. During the Peninsular War he served principally with the Portuguese Army, under Marshal Beresford, and these letters are of particular interest to anyone desirous of knowing more of the part played by the Portuguese troops in the various campaigns in the Peninsula.

The following is an extract from a review of *The Life of General Sir William Napier* (by Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P.) which appeared in the QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 230, April 1864:—

He (General Sir William Napier) had his share in forming the famous 43rd, of which he himself was the most celebrated member, and he delighted to recount their glorious actions and acknowledged ascendancy. The culminating testimony to their disciplined valour proceeded from the Duke of Wellington and was repeated to Sir William Napier by Lord Fitzroy Somerset (Lord Raglan). During the battle of Waterloo, when a particular point of the line was hard pressed, the Duke called out sharply to Lord Fitzroy, "Send the 43rd there!" Lord Fitzroy informed him that they were not in the Army; and once and again, nevertheless, at critical moments, his mind intent on the danger alone and oblivious of the answer he had received, the Duke exclaimed sharply, "Send the 43rd there!"

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A brass tablet has been placed, this year, at the entrance to the Great Schoolroom, Westminster School, in memory of the late Major James Thomas O'Brien, 43rd Light Infantry, who served in the Regiment from 1863 to 1881, and who died in 1894.[1]

In April last (1909) a magnificent monument was erected at Marsland Hill, New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand, to the memory of the troops who lost their lives in the Maori Wars. The monument, which was unveiled by H.E. the Governor, Lord Plunket, is 30ft. high, of Italian marble, and cost about £800. On one of its sides is the following inscription:—"To the honoured memory of the services of H.M. Naval, Military, and Colonial Forces, and loyal Maoris who fell in action or died during the Maori Wars, 1845–47 and 1860 70. Erected by their comrades and fellow-countrymen from all parts of the British Empire, April, 1909."

On four tablets are set forth the names of the several Ships, Regiments, and Corps, that of the 43rd appearing on the upper tablet, west side.

On 17th November, 1909, at Holy Trinity Church, Stockton-on-the-Forest, York, by the Rev. Walter Scott (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. A. H. Watson (cousin of the bride) and the Rev. C. E. C. Mackie, rector of the parish, CAPTAIN ROBERT EDWARD SALKELD, F.R.G.S., eldest son of Colonel Salkeld, of Stour House, Blandford, to CECILIA MARY, elder daughter of H. C. BARSTOW, B.C.S., retired, Hazelbush, York.

The 2nd Battalion have, this year, added to their collection of medals Bugler Hawthorne's VICTORIA CROSS,

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1894, p. 277.—ED.

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which was purchased at an auction in London by five old 52nd Officers, and presented to the Officers' Mess.

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money, who served in the 43rd and 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry from 1862 to 1892, and who commanded the 1st Battalion in 1891–2, has been installed a Military Knight of Windsor.

Captain E. R. Clayton has graduated at the Staff College, Camberley.

The following officers of the Regiment have passed the examination for admission to the Staff College, Camberley: Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham (1st on the list), Captain J. T. Weatherby, and Brevet-Major L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O. (*Specially selected*).

Captain R. M. Feilden has received the Order of the Osmanieh, 4th class.

Appointments have been given during the year 1909 to the following retired Officers of the Regiment:—Major E. A. Stanton, Secretary Royal Patriotic Fund; Captain W. C. Hunter, Adjutant, Wellington College.

Colonel P. T. Clark was selected to undergo a month's course of Troopship Embarkation duty at Southampton during the autumn.

Major G. F. Mockler visited the Chinese Pamir (Takdumbash) this summer, and secured three good *Ovis polii* heads.

On the 19th November, 1909, a Memorial to Sir John Moore was unveiled at Sandgate, by the famous General's

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great-niece, Miss Mary Carrick Moore. Earlier in the year, the centenary of his death was celebrated by an impressive service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and it was then felt that some lasting memorial to him should be erected near Shorncliffe, where some years of his life were spent in training the troops who subsequently served under him in the Corunna Campaign. The Sandgate authorities took the matter up, and worked

One of Major G. F. Mockler's *Ovis polii.*

strenuously to raise subscriptions, with such good results, that they were able to put the work in hand at once. Not only was help received from the Regiments which fought under Moore at Corunna, but the subscription list showed the names of many French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian gentlemen, anxious, doubtless, to mark their appreciation of the heroic work of the great English leader. The following account of the unveiling

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ceremony is taken from *The Glasgow Herald* of 20th November :—

The memorial which has been set up to his memory at Sandgate stands on the very edge of the seashore, not more than a hundred yards distant from the site of the house—now gone—where Moore lived when he commanded the troops at Shorncliffe and licked into shape the splendid regiments whose discipline stood the terrible test of the retreat to Corunna. Shorncliffe Camp is on the plateau behind Sandgate. Many a time Moore climbed the heights to it from his pleasant dwelling-house by the sea ; indeed, a part of the pathway which he used remains to this day. Those were stirring times in which he lived. One can imagine how often and how anxiously his eye was cast far over the housetops of Sandgate across the strip of sea towards the haze-hidden coast of France, where Bonaparte's legions lay. Then his gaze must have turned westwards to scan the dotted line of martello towers stretching away along the low English coast in the direction of Rye for the defence of our island fortress. With such associations with the hero of Corunna Sandgate has done well to commemorate him in stone and bronze.

To-day the town was *en fête* for the unveiling ceremony. There is practically only one street in Sandgate. The narrow strip of land between the green precipitous heights and the sea has not room for another. It was gay with flags. Around the marquee which sheltered the yet unveiled monument of Moore fluttered in the free cold sea breeze the flags of the countries for which Moore fought or within whose borders were his campaigns. The sun shone brightly on them, and the lion rampart of Scotland was not the least conspicuous amongst them.

The ceremonial began by the assembling of troops at the memorial. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, a regiment in which Sir John Moore saw service in the early days of his military career, furnished a guard of honour. A detachment of the 1st Norfolk Regiment with their drums kept them company. These troops in their scarlet tunics were drawn up in the street facing an open side of the marquee, and one could not help admiring the pluck with which they faced the bitterly cold wind blowing in from the sea. The subaltern who carried the colours of the Oxfords, despite the chill, held them gallantly aloft for two hours. Other regiments which won laurels in Moore's campaigns sent representatives to the ceremony. Conspicuous amongst them was the detachment of the Black Watch, which Lieutenant-Colonel St. George E. W. Burton brought over from Ireland.

Sir E. Sassoon, in inviting Miss M. Carrick Moore to unveil the memorial, delivered an address on the personality of Sir John Moore

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and his achievements. He extolled his loyalty to duty, his unselfishness, his strength and charm of character.

* * * * * *

A dainty pull, and the wrapping fell aside. A solid block of silver-grey granite was revealed, and projected against its smooth surface in the warmer tones of bronze was the bust of the hero of Corunna in alto relievo.

The troops saluted ; the spectators cheered. Then, amidst silence, was laid at the foot of the monument a white fragrant wreath from the Oxfordshire Regiment. Not yet was the tribute to the soldier complete. At the burial at Corunna "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note." To-day there was no enemy pressing, and the silence was broken by the mournful echoes of the "Last Post." A few congratulatory speeches were delivered and the ceremony was over.

The monument consists of a shaft and base of Cornish granite. The bust faces the high road from Hythe to Folkestone. Chevalier Bonanni has had to rely on the portrait of Sir John Moore in the National Portrait Gallery as a model. It is full face and more than life size. It shows to full advantage the broad forehead and powerful yet kindly features of Moore.

The monument bears the following appropriate inscription :—

> This memorial was erected in 1909 to commemorate the inspiring example of the manly and patriotic life of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K.B., who fell in action at the battle of Corunna, January 16th, 1809.
>
> "Regardless of personal considerations he esteemed that to which his country called him the post of honour, and by his undaunted spirit and unconquerable perseverance he pointed the way to victory."—General Orders, February 1, 1809.
>
> Sir John Moore resided close to the site of this memorial when in command of Shorncliffe Camp in 1803–4.

In connection with the centenary of the death of Sir John Moore, we give the full text of the memorable General Order of the 1st February, 1809, a portion of which is quoted above; and we also print the well-known lines by Charles Wolfe.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

THE Benefits derived to an Army from the Example of a Distinguished Commander do not terminate at his Death: His Virtues live in the recollections of his Associates, and his Fame remains the strongest Incentive to Great and Glorious Actions.

In this view, the Commander-in-Chief, amidst the deep and universal regret, which the *Death* of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE has occasioned, recalls to the Troops the Military Career of that Illustrious Officer for their Instruction and Imitation.

SIR JOHN MOORE from his youth embraced the Profession with the Feelings and Sentiments of a Soldier;—He felt that a perfect knowledge, and an exact performance of the humble, but important duties of a Subaltern Officer, are the best foundations for subsequent Military Fame; and his ardent Mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements for which it was formed, applied itself, with Energy and exemplary Assiduity, to the Duties of that Station.

In the school of Regimental Duty, he obtained that correct Knowledge of his Profession so essential to the proper direction of the Gallant Spirit of the Soldier; and He was enabled to establish a characteristic Order and Regularity of Conduct, because the Troops found in their Leader a striking Example of the Discipline, which he enforced on others.

Having risen to Command, he signalized his name in the *West Indies*, in *Holland*, and in *Egypt*. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his Profession, obtained him the Confidence of *Sir Ralph Abercromby*, and he became the Companion in Arms of that Illustrious Officer, who fell at the head of his Victorious Troops, in an Action which maintained our National Superiority over the Arms of France.

Thus SIR JOHN MOORE at an early period obtained, with general Approbation, that conspicuous Station, in which he *gloriously* terminated his Useful and Honourable Life.

In a Military Character obtained amidst the Dangers of Climate, the Privations incident to Service, and the Sufferings of repeated Wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable Subject for Praise: It exhibits, however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the Man, and so important to the best interests of the Service, that the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to mark it with his peculiar approbation.

The Life of SIR JOHN MOORE *was spent amongst the Troops.*

During the Season of Repose, his Time was devoted to the Care and

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Instruction of the Officer and Soldier; in War he courted Service in every Quarter of the Globe. Regardless of personal considerations, He esteemed that to which his Country called him, the *Post of Honour*, and by his undaunted Spirit and unconquerable Perseverance, He pointed the way to Victory.

His Country, the Object of his latest Solicitude, will rear a Monument to his lamented Memory, and the Commander-in-Chief feels he is paying the best tribute to his Fame by thus holding him forth as an EXAMPLE *to the* ARMY.

By Order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.

HORSE GUARDS,
1*st February*, 1809.

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly, at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
And we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

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We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow !

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him ;
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour for retiring ;
And we heard the distant and random gun
Of the enemy sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory ;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone in his glory !

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MARTINIQUE AND HAVANNAH[1].

MARTINIQUE, 1762.

WHENEVER, in the middle of the eighteenth century, England was at war with her European neighbours, the isolated West India Islands, possessed principally by England, France, and Spain, became the objective of naval expeditions, and having but small garrisons, usually fell an easy prey to whichever party attacked them. In 1761 the more important of these islands were held as follows:—*England*, Barbados, St. Christopher (or St. Kitts), Antigua, Jamaica, Guadaloupe, the Bahamas; *France*, Hayti, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, Tobago; *Spain*, Cuba (Havannah), Trinidad, Porto Rico.

England was busily engaged in this quarter of the globe in 1759, but withdrew her forces to supplement the army destined for the conquest of North America (Canada). When this had been successfully accomplished, she returned to the charge, and made a descent on the French possessions in the West Indies. The expedition was under the command of General Monckton, and rendezvoused at the end of 1761 at the island of Barbados, whither the 43rd sailed from New York in November. Martinique was the first island to be

[1] *Army Order*, 295, 1909.—*Honorary Distinctions:* "His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the undermentioned honorary distinctions to be borne on the colours or appointments of the following regiments:—

* * * * * *

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, MARTINIQUE, 1762, 1794. HAVANNAH."

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attacked, and on the 7th January, 1762, the British landed in the creek of Cas Navire. The country was difficult, and the enemy had erected batteries and fortifications at every turn. The fortified town of Port Royale was made for, and its capture proved no easy task, for it was protected by strong outworks situated on Morne Tortenson and Morne Garnier. It was decided to assault Morne Tortenson first, and the light companies were ordered to make a flank attack on the left, while the remainder of the force pushed forward under the fire of the enemy's batteries.

The French made a gallant defence, but the British troops were irresistible, and they carried each successive position, until eventually Morne Tortenson was in their hands. Then the enemy took refuge in the higher works of Morne Garnier, from which he could fire into Morne Tortenson. To capture the upper work was now absolutely necessary, but its situation was of such strength that no attempt could be made on it for several days. At length the arrangements were complete, and, by good fortune, the French played into our hands. Had they been content to trust to their defences, it is doubtful if Morne Garnier would ever have been carried, but as our advanced troops crept forward the enemy issued from his position, and launched a counter-attack with all his forces. In a short time the fight became general, but it was not long before the fierceness of the British attack caused the French to break, and they were soon flying up the slope in the endeavour to get back to their position. With deafening shouts, our men pursued, overtook the enemy, dashed through his ranks, and even succeeded in reaching the batteries first. A moment later Morne Garnier was in British hands, and the guns were being turned on their former owners. Thoroughly beaten, the enemy fled pell-mell

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into the town, the surrender of which followed within a few days.

St. Pierre, the capital of Martinique, still held out; but as soon as he heard that Port Royale had fallen, the French commander proposed terms for the capitulation of the whole island. These were eventually agreed on; and with the surrender of Martinique came also that of the neighbouring French possessions, viz:—Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The cost to the British of the capture of Martinique was not excessive, for the casualties were remarkably light, and as far as the 43rd was concerned there were only two men killed, and three officers and six men wounded.

HAVANNAH.

A few months after the reduction of Martinique news arrived of the declaration of war with Spain and the dispatch of an expedition from England to operate against the Spanish West Indies. Of these Cuba was the most flourishing possession, and Havannah, the capital, the most important town. Thirty-seven men-of-war and one hundred and fifty transports brought the expedition of 10,000 men to the West Indies, the 43rd (with other troops from Martinique) joining, on the 7th May, 1762, off Cape Nicholas. The fleet at once sailed for Havannah, where the Spanish fleet was found lying in the harbour, the entrance to which was defended by forts and a strong boom with sunken ships behind. The British Admiral hoped for a naval engagement, but the Spanish fleet was not to be drawn out of its safe berth in the harbour, and it was the evident intention of the Spaniards to trust entirely to their land defences.

On the 7th June operations commenced; part of the fleet sailed to the westward in order to deceive the

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enemy, while at the same time a landing was effected in an easterly direction. The army now advanced in two columns for the assault of Guarda Vacoa and the Moro respectively, while a small detachment took up a position between Havannah and the interior.

The 43rd took part in the attack on the Moro. Guns were brought up with the greatest difficulty, and batteries and entrenchments were thrown up opposite the fort, heavy firing continuing for several days. On the 29th June the enemy made a sortie, but were driven back with a loss of some 300 men. Then three of our ships commenced a fierce bombardment of the fort, but the guns of the Moro replied with such effect that in a few days the ships were forced to retire out of range. A week later our principal land battery was completely destroyed by fire, and the climate soon began to tell so severely on the troops that more than half the force was unfit for duty. This, however, only spurred the remainder to greater exertions; new batteries were erected, and the fort was plied with shot and shell, until, on the 20th July, the guns of the Moro were silenced, the upper works destroyed, and a lodgement effected in the covered way.

But the Spaniards even yet had no intention of giving in, knowing full well that the strength of the fortress, though portions of the work were much battered, still defied the assault of ordinary troops, and they were aware of the extent to which disease had decimated our ranks. Reinforcements, however, presently arrived from New York, and with siege material brought from Jamaica the British force was able to complete the advantages already gained. An assault was considered impracticable, for it was discovered that the Moro was surrounded by a ditch or escarpment, cut in the natural rock, some 80 ft. deep and 40 ft. wide. The

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miners were now set to work and a regular siege commenced. While the mining was in progress, one attempt was made to relieve the fortress by a party of 1,200 Spaniards from Havannah. Climbing the hill they engaged our posts with desperate valour, only, however, to be repulsed with immense loss.

At the end of July the mining operations were completed, and on the 30th one of the principal bastions was blown to pieces. Through the narrow breach thus made the storming party rushed, and the bulk of the enemy, hesitating but a moment, gave way and fled. The Governor, with his deputy and a hundred men, formed round the colours and refused to surrender, the two determined officers and a considerable number of gallant men being shot down before the affair was over. The capture of the Moro had occupied fifty-three days, and much blood had been shed on both sides, but its fall decided the fate of Havannah, which was now practically at the mercy of the British batteries erected on the newly-acquired eminence.

Early in August more reinforcements arrived from North America, and Lord Albemarle, before bombarding the town, invited the Governor to surrender. The latter promptly but politely refused, and emphasised his refusal by opening fire forthwith. A salvo of artillery from every British gun was the reply, resulting in the silencing of the enemy's batteries and the hoisting of the flags of truce. Havannah capitulated, the garrison marching out with honours of war and being shipped off at once for Spain. The loot taken on this occasion amounted to more than three million pounds, which (as was customary in those days) was divided among the troops according to rank. The British losses had been severe, viz.: Killed and died of disease, 54 Officers, 1,014 men; wounded, 19 Officers and 531 men; of the

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43rd, which at the outset had numbered only 380 men, 27 succumbed to wounds and disease, and 1 Officer and 15 men were wounded.

Martinique, 1794.

By the peace of 1763 Martinique and St. Lucia were restored to France, to whom also Guadaloupe was ceded, and the three islands were still in the hands of the French, when, in 1794 (the two countries being at war), England turned her attention once again to the West Indies.

In January, 1794, the 43rd proceeded to Barbados, for the purpose of taking part in the proposed attacks on the French islands; and on the 3rd February the British force, consisting of a detachment of dragoons and some sixteen Infantry regiments, sailed from Barbados, two days later landing a covering party on Martinique. The numerous strong forts opened a heavy fire, but no advance could be made until the 8th, when one Brigade landed at some little distance, and succeeded in reaching the mountains in rear of the forts. A gradual forward movement was then made, and on the 12th it was discovered that the French had evacuated some of their forts, whereupon Colonel Myers, with the 43rd and five Grenadier companies of various Regiments, seized all the defenders' batteries, and the enemy was very soon driven out of the five redoubts which filled the gap between Cas Navire and Port Royale.

On the 17th February General Dundas, with a force of soldiers and sailors, landed and captured St. Pierre without any resistance being offered by the enemy, who now withdrew to Forts Louis and Bourbon. For a month the French withstood a siege, but, on the 22nd March, surrendered, when they were allowed to march out of Fort Bourbon with colours flying and honours of war.

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They then gave up their colours and arms at Port Royale, and were immediately shipped off to France. Among the spoils of war were five stands of colours and two French flags of the fort, all of which were dispatched to England for presentation to the King, who himself laid them up in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Two Officers of the 43rd (Captain Fenton and Lieut. Crofton) were killed in the operations, and two Officers were severely wounded, of these one was Captain John Burnet, who, while leading his company, was blown into the air by the explosion of a mine; he came down, however, practically uninjured, though with his clothes on fire. The men nearest to him promptly tore off his burning garments, and he dashed on, almost naked, and quite blackened from the effects of the powder. He now had his arm shattered by a musket ball, and, while lying wounded, was mistaken by our own Grenadiers for a French Black (mercenary) and bayoneted in several places. Yet, strange to say, he recovered, and ten years later was a Colonel in the army. How many men the 43rd lost on this occasion is not recorded.

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Summary of Regimental Events of 1810.

On the *1st January* the 1st Battalions of the 43rd and 52nd (in Craufurd's Light Brigade) were on the march from Campo Mayor towards the Coa.

3rd January.—Reached Pinhel, and went into cantonments.

6th January.—The 43rd crossed the Coa, to be billeted in various villages.

22nd February.—By a General Order, issued by Lord Wellington, two Battalions of Portuguese Caçadores were added to General Craufurd's command, which was henceforward called the Light Division.

The 52nd remained at Pinhel, with Craufurd's Headquarters, while, in March, the 43rd and other troops of the Division were pushed forward to the Agueda river, in order to observe Massena, who was about to besiege the Spanish fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo.

During the next two months the Regiments were constantly moving about among the villages near the Agueda, and early in *June* Headquarters were established at Gallegos, whence the Light Division observed the progress of the French siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. The Portuguese Caçadores, as well as the Chestnut Troop, R.H.A., and some German Hussars, now joined the Light Division, which continued to watch the enemy, until, on the *10th July*, the Spanish garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered. A few days later the French advanced for the purpose of laying siege to the

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Portuguese fortress of Almeida, Craufurd and the Light Division remaining on the right bank of the Coa, with the hope of checking the enemy's forward movement.

24*th July*.—COMBAT OF THE COA [1] (Almeida). Casualties in the 43rd:—Lieut.-Colonel Edward Hull, Captain Ewen Cameron, Lieut. John Nason, 2 Sergeants, and 13 rank and file, killed; 10 Officers, 8 Sergeants, and 78 rank and file, wounded; 15 rank and file missing. Casualties in the 52nd:—1 man killed; 2 Officers wounded; 3 men missing.

26*th July*.—Retired to Freixeda.

30*th July*.—To Celorico.

4*th August*.—The Light Division was formed into two Brigades, the 43rd being posted to the 1st Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith (95th), and the 52nd being posted to the 2nd Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Barclay (52nd).

15*th September*.—The strength of the 1st 43rd was 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 19 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 5 Staff, 40 Sergeants, 21 Buglers, and 743 other ranks; total, 844. The strength of the 1st 52nd was 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 3 Staff, 49 Sergeants, 20 Buglers, and 877 other ranks; total, 975.

Massena having reduced the fortress of Almeida on the 28th August, commenced his advance on Lisbon by way of Vizeu and Coimbra, while Wellington slowly withdrew before him. On approaching the Sierra de Busaco, however, the British commander decided to give battle.

27*th September*.—BATTLE OF BUSACO.[2] Wellington gained a brilliant victory, the French losing some 5,000 men, while the Allies lost barely 1,300.

[1] A description of the fight at the Coa will be found on p. 167 of the CHRONICLE' 1906.—ED.

[2] For views of the battlefield of Busaco, see the CHRONICLE, 1907, p. 135 *et seq.*—ED.

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28*th September*.—Becoming aware of Massena's intention to turn his left flank, Wellington withdrew from the Busaco position towards Lisbon, for the protection of which he had caused to be secretly constructed the great fortifications known as the LINES OF TORRES VEDRAS.

30*th September*.—The 43rd and 52nd, with the Light Division forming the rearguard of the army, fell back before the pursuing enemy to Coimbra. The retreat was then continued, without serious fighting, through Condeixa, Pombal, and Alemquer to Arruda (part of the Lines of Torres Vedras), which was reached on the 10*th October*.

15*th November*.—Massena, becoming aware of the hopelessness of attempting to break through Wellington's lines, ordered his army to retire to Thomar, and thence to Santarem, where he went into cantonments for the winter. The Light Division immediately followed up the French, and marched to Alemquer.

16*th to* 18*th November*.—Advanced to Azambuja, Cartaxo, and Valle, the 43rd and 52nd spending the remainder of the year at the latter place. Throughout the winter the French and British sentries watched each other from either end of the two bridges which, half-a-mile apart, spanned the Rio Mayor. Each of these bridges was prepared with mines by the British engineers, and the officers of the 43rd and 52nd piquets had orders to fire the mines in the event of the French attempting to force the passage.

The 2nd Battalion, 43rd, spent this year at Colchester, recovering from the effects of the Walcheren fever, and furnishing drafts for the 1st Battalion. During the year 101 recruits joined the Battalion, which numbered on the 25th December 653 rank and file.

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The 2nd Battalion 52nd, was quartered at Chatham until the 8th April, when it was ordered to London to take part in the suppression of the Burdett riots[1] in Piccadilly, and was quartered in Dean Street, Soho. At the conclusion of that duty the battalion returned to Chatham (26th April), and was then split up into detachments at Ashford, Shorncliffe, and Lewes.

[1] The riots arose out of the committal of Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower for the publication of a libel against the House of Commons in Gale Jones's case.—ED.

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SUPPLEMENTARY PENINSULAR MEDAL ROLLS.[1]

Names and Rank.	Vimiera.	Talavera.	Corunna.	Fuentes d'Onor.	Busaco.	Ciudad Rodrigo.	Badajoz.	Salamanca.	Vittoria.	Pyrenees.	St. Sebastian.	Nivelle.	Nive.	Orthes.	Toulouse.	Official Roll.
43RD LIGHT INFANTRY.																
Alport, Joseph, Private	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	—
Eisdale, Joseph, Private	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	Colonies.
Price, Meredith, Private	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	Chelsea Hospital.
Jones, Rees, Private	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	Colonies.
Nash, John, Private	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	„
Henderson, John, Sergeant	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	„
Lovell, James, Sergeant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	„
52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.																
Digby, Hon. R., Lieut. (late Lt.-Col. S.F. Gds.).	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Officers (War Office).
Peach, George, Surgeon (2nd Batt.)[2]	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„
Scoones, Edward, Lt., 52nd (late Major 81st).	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	„
Cunningham, Montagu, Private.	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	Kilmainham.
Duggan, Matthew, Sergeant	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„
Johnston, John, Private	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„
Forsyth, William, Corporal	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	Colonies.
McGlinn, David, Private	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	„
Miller, Robert, Private	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„
Sheeran, James, Private	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	„
Wood, Carney, Private[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	„
Brown, J., Private[4]	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	—

1 Kindly supplied by Colonel J. G. Adamson (late 51st Light Infantry), who points out that the Medal Rolls printed in the CHRONICLE, 1904, are deficient of the above names.

2 In the collection of Dr. A. A. Payne.

3 A memoir of Carney Wood will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1895. See also CHRONICLE, 1897, p. 196.

4 This man's name is not on any known roll, but his medal is in the Chelsea Hospital Collection, and is doubtless genuine.—ED.

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A 43RD SOLDIER OF 1816.

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THOMAS GORDON.[1]

"LIBERATOR OF GREECE."

THOMAS GORDON was the son of Charles Gordon and his wife Christian Forbes, and was born at Cairness, Aberdeenshire, on the 8th December, 1788. He was educated at Eton and Brasenose, but instead of taking his degree he entered the Scots Greys as a Cornet in January, 1807, and exchanged in December, 1809, to the 43rd Light Infantry, with which he served until the following summer.

Quitting the service in May, 1810, Gordon, who was an orphan and possessed of considerable property in Scotland, commenced an extensive tour in the Near East as well as in Asiatic Turkey and Persia. He acquired languages with ease, and besides French and German he soon mastered Turkish and Modern Greek. Not only did he prove himself in these early days a scholar of marked ability, but he also showed that the spirit of adventure was strong within him. He became a Captain on the Staff of the Russian Army, and in 1813 he acted as A.D.C. in Mecklenburg to Major-General von Arenschild in the Army of Count von Walmoden. In 1815 he tried to get an appointment in Wellington's army before Waterloo, but failed. In 1816 he married a lady of Armenian-Greek extraction, who afterwards became Baroness de Sedaiges, and for the next five years he spent his time partly at home and partly in travelling abroad.

[1] For the particulars of this account we are indebted to Mr. J. M. Bulloch's "The Gay Gordons" (London: Chapman and Hall. 1908).

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In 1821 began Thomas Gordon's great work. Greece was then intent on striking for freedom and releasing herself from the Turkish yoke, and the enthusiastic Scot threw himself heart and soul into the cause. During the campaign of that year in the Morea he served with distinction on the Staff of Ypsilanti, but so disgusted was he at the treacherous massacre of thousands of Turks by the Greeks after the capture of Tripolizza, that he threw up his appointment and left the Greek camp.

In November of the following year the Government of Greece wrote in most flattering terms to Gordon and begged him to return; but he refused, though his enthusiasm for the cause had in no way abated. In 1823 he became one of the leading members of the Greek Committee in London, and gave both time and money to the furtherance of its objects. Yet he declined to return to Greece as one of the three commissioners who were to take charge of stores and funds, and he declined also a second invitation from the Greek Goverment in 1824. He was unwilling to play an active part in the operations of an army whose troops had recourse to uncivilized methods of warfare.

In 1826, however, Greece had suffered so many reverses that when, in April, Missolonghi fell, Gordon could no longer restrain himself from going to her assistance, and in May he reached Napoli di Romania. Even then he refused to be anything more than "a traveller, unshackled in his movements," though as a matter of fact the whole conduct of military affairs was immediately thrust upon him. As he wrote at the time, he acted as Minister of War, Minister of Marine, Commissary-General, and Inspector of Fortifications. He bought a brig to convey stores, and by the end of the year he had paid out all the public funds at his disposal.

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It is unnecessary here to enter into the history of subsequent events in detail. Suffice it to say that in 1827 Gordon found himself to all intents and purposes the sole director of operations of the Greek forces. In January he accepted the command of the expedition for the relief of Athens, then blockaded by the Turks, and in the following months he defeated them and put them to the rout. He remained in command at Port Phalerus until April, when General Sir Richard Church arrived to take over the supreme command, Gordon then becoming Director-General of Ordnance.

This was practically the end, for in October the Turks evacuated the Morea, and Gordon, overwhelmed with thanks from the Greek leaders, returned to Scotland. A few months later, however, he was drawn back to the country for which he had done so much, and he lived there for the next three years, building for himself a house at Argos, and becoming in many ways a real Greek.

Returning to his Aberdeenshire property at Cairness in 1831, he wrote his famous work, "The History of the Greek Revolution," which was published by Blackwood in the following year and proved a great success. But he did not remain at home, and in the summer of 1833 he took up his residence again in Greece. In 1835 he was appointed Major-General, commanded the troops in Roumelia, and was Chief of the General Staff of the Greek Army; and, on his retirement four years later, he was appointed by the King Major-General *à la Suite*, and was made a Grand Commander of the Order of St. Saviour; he also held the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour, and he was a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem.

That Thomas Gordon was a great soldier is evident from what he did for Greece; that he was also something

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more is proved by his having been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society before he espoused the Greek cause in 1821. But he was a man of many parts, for besides being a soldier and a scholar, he was a great collector of books, coins, and antiquities, and his collections were of great value.

He died suddenly at Cairness on the 20th April, 1841, having returned there the previous year.

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52ND CRICKET, 1881–1889.

Date.	Match.	Where played.	Result.	52nd.		Opponents.	
				1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
1881.							
July 13th	53rd L.I. - - -	Chatham.	Lost	48	31	164	—
July 30th	Preston Hall C.C. -	Preston Hall.	Lost	64	—	105	—
	H.M.S. *Pembroke*	Chatham.	Won	34 for 3 wkts.	—	21	—
1882.	No cricket recorded.						
1883.							
July 7th	Limerick Garrison -	Limerick.	Lost	65	63	83	52
July 14th	Limerick Garrison -	Limerick.	Won	149 for 10 wkts.	—	145	—
Sept. 19th	Limerick County -	Limerick.	Drawn	103 for 5 wkts.	—	110	—
1884.							
May 10th	Limerick County -	Limerick.	Won	106	83	70	84
July 19th	Officers *v.* Sergeants -	Limerick.	Won by Sergts.	29 (Officers)	43	143 (Sergeants)	—
July 30th	Officers and Sergeants *v.* Regimental Employ.	Limerick.	Won by Regt. Employ	57 (Officers & Sergts.	—	115 (Regt.	21 Employ)
1885.							
Sept. 16th and 17th	Black Watch - -	Cairo.	Won by Inn. & 19 runs.	172	—	90	63
Oct. 21st	Right Half Batt. *v.* Left Half.	Citadel, Cairo.	Won by Right Half Batt.	146 (Right Half)	—	40 (Left Half)	—
Oct. 28th	Married *v.* Single -	Do.	Won by Married	110 (Married)	—	74 (Single)	—
Nov. 4th	Dark *v.* Fair - -	Do.	Won by Dark by 3 wkts. 138 runs	202 for 7 wkts. (Dark).	—	64 (Fair)	—
Nov. 11th	8 years' service, Under *v.* Over.	Do.	Won by Under by 7 wkts. & 76 runs.	149 (Under)	—	73 (Over)	—

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52ND CRICKET, 1881–1889—*cont.*

Date.	Match.	Where played.	Result.	52nd.		Opponents.	
				1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
1885.							
Nov. 18th	Subalterns and Men *v.* The Rest.	Citadel, Cairo.	Won by Subalt. & Men.	75 (Subs. & Men)	—	71 (The Rest)	—
Nov. 19th	56th (Essex) Regiment	Gezirah, Cairo	Lost	100	—	201	—
Nov. 25th	Officers *v.* Sergeants -	Citadel, Cairo	Won by Officers	143 (Officers)	—	28 (Sergeants)	—
1886.							
Feb. 22nd	Royal Fusiliers - -	Gezirah, Cairo	Lost by 5 runs.	133	—	138	—
July 29th	Bangalore Gymkhana	Bangalore.	Lost	86	—	203	—
Sept. 18th	12th Lancers - -	Do.	Lost	166	—	183	—
1887.							
Jan. 17th	12th Lancers - -	Do.	Drawn	70	23	149	—
Aug. 6th	12th Lancers - -	Do.	Won	208	—	84	—
Aug. 11th	Bangalore Gymkhana	Do.	Won	155	—	63	46
1888.	No cricket recorded.						
1889.							
Nov. 23rd	Bedfordshire Regiment	Ferozepore	Won	190	101	101	53
1890, 1891	No cricket recorded.						

The following are some of the score sheets :—

52*nd Light Infantry* v. 12*th Royal Lancers.*

Played at Bangalore, 6th *August*, 1887.

12TH ROYAL LANCERS.

	Runs.
Captain Atherton, c. and b. Cox - - - -	10
Sergt.-Major Kenny, run out - - - - -	9
Private Scott, c. Cox, b. Davy - - - - -	1
Farrier-Sergt. Body, b. Cox - - - - - -	11
Lieut. B. E. Mumm (7th Hrs.), c Harman, b. Hughes	6
Corp. Woods, not out - - - - - - -	13
Private Haughton, c. Lethbridge, b. Cox - - -	0
Lieut. W. G. Rennie, c. Cox, b. Hughes - - -	5
Captain Churchill, b. Hughes - - - - -	0
Lieut. J. O. Johnson, b. Hughes - - - -	2
Private Bashforth, run out - - - - - -	1
Extras - - - -	26
Total - - -	84

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52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Captain Mansel, b. Body	9
Lieut. J. D. W. Davy, c. and b. Woods	26
Lieut. C. E. Fairtlough, b. Body	0
Lieut. R. G. Hughes, retired (on duty)	67
Major J. G. C. Curtis, c. Haughton, b. Body	1
Lieut. E. A. Lethbridge, run out	9
Lieut. R. Luard, c. Woods, b. Scott	20
Lieut. B. Upperton, c. Mumm, b. Body	12
Captain Minchin (A.P.D.), c. Bashforth, b. Atherton	33
Lieut. R. Harman, not out	5
Private Cox, not out	10
Extras	16
Total	208

52*nd Light Infantry* v. *Bangalore Gymkhana.*

Played at Bangalore, 11th August, 1887.

BANGALORE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings. Runs.		*2nd Innings.* Runs.
Mr. Plumer, l.b.w., b. Davy	16	Did not bat.	
Mr. Lloyd, b. Davy	2	b. Cox	9
Mr. Hazleton, b. Hughes	3	not out	12
Mr. Cromie, c. Lethbridge, b. Curtis	18	b. Hughes	2
Mr. Kennedy, b. Cox	3	not out	5
Lieut. Mumm, b. Hughes	1	Did not bat.	
Mr. Anderson, b. Cox	0	b. Cox	2
Capt. Minchin, b. Cox	0	Did not bat.	
Capt. Reitherdon, c. Lavy, b. Curtis	4	Did not bat.	
Mr. Davidson, not out	2	b. Cox	12
Lieut. Broaderick, b. Cox	2	Did not bat.	
Extras	12	Extras	4
Total	63	Total (for 4 wkts.)	46

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Capt. Mansel, c. Cromie, b. Hazleton	1
Lieut. J. D. W. Davy, b. Broaderick	20
Lieut. Hughes, b. Hazleton	3
Lieut. Fairtlough, c. and b. Lloyd	15
Major Curtis, l.b.w., b. Broaderick	0
Lieut. Lethbridge, b. Hazleton	12
Lieut. Taylor, not out	67
Lieut. Luard, b. Davidson	3
Lieut. Upperton, b. Lloyd	5
Lieut. Harman, l.b.w., b. Broaderick	20
Pte. Cox, b. Cromie	2
Extras	7
Total	155

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THE DELHI CAMPAIGN, 1857.

LETTERS FROM LIEUT. BRADSHAW, 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

LIEUT. J. H. BRADSHAW, whose letters from India in the eventful year of the Mutiny we print below, was killed in the street fighting at Delhi on the 14th September, 1857, while gallantly charging a gun manned by mutineers. He was the only Officer of the 52nd killed at Delhi, and the circumstances of his death are set forth in a letter written at the time to his father by his Commanding Officer, Colonel George Campbell.

LETTERS.

I.

Sealkote, 27th May, 1857.

The 19th Native Infantry were the first to mutiny, and instead of being shot as they deserved, they only took their arms from them and disbanded them. Then two regiments at Umballa broke out and burned down our old barracks, etc., there, but no bloodshed. However, shortly afterwards two regiments at Meerut shot their two Colonels and five other officers (all of whom are Europeans, you know), and the 60th Rifles were obliged to put themselves in a state of defence there, and on the 14th of the month some of the mutineers from Meerut marched to Delhi, and the 54th N.I. were ordered out to fire on them, when, instead of doing so, they shot all their own officers, with one exception, and he was such a favourite that they took him outside the City and told him to go, and he brought the news up to Lahore. The mutineers then shut the gates of the city, and aided by the natives commenced a general massacre of the whites, without respect to age or sex, and men, women, and children were cut down and murdered indiscriminately. The manager of the Delhi Bank and his family were the first victims, and the murderers committed the most fearful atrocities whenever they got a victim. Next they attacked the magazine, which was only defended by native artillerymen, who joined the rebels at once, and the officer who commanded them, seeing he had no chance of his life, offered to give up

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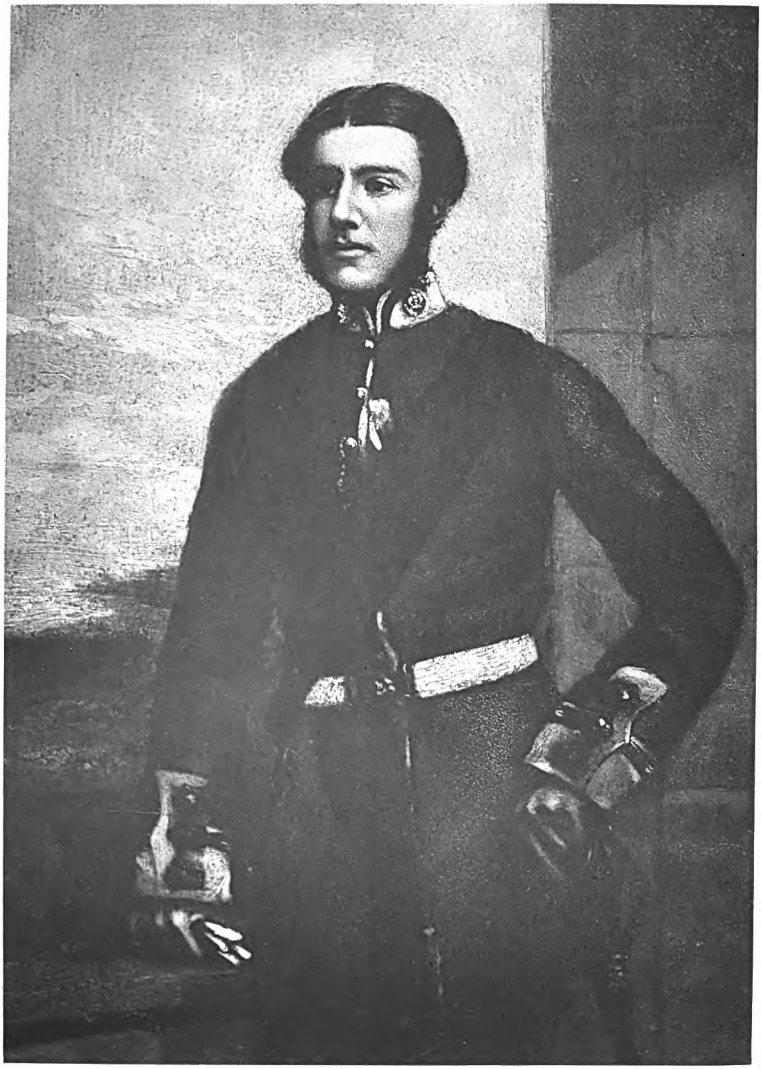

LIEUT. J. H. BRADSHAW,

52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Killed at Delhi, September, 1857.

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the magazine, so, after opening it, he went in to give them whatever they wanted, but when he got about 300 of them inside he fired a train which he had previously laid, and then blew himself and all the others into eternity. It was a very gallant way of avenging his fallen comrades. He was a Lieutenant Willoughby of the Company's Artillery. After this the remainder plundered the Bank and Treasury, and regularly looted the place, when hearing that a European force was marching down from Umballa upon Delhi, they decamped in company with the 3rd Native Cavalry, who mutinied at Meerut, and have been plundering the villages about the country ever since.

At Lahore the native troops were all disarmed by the Brigadier, but their arms were all returned to them by the order of the General of Division, which must have made the Brigadier feel rather cheap when he returned them; and since then they have mutinied with a cavalry regiment, but when the guns were brought out to be fired on them, the cavalry returned to our side, and the others refusing to lay down their arms got the benefit of some twenty charges of grape and canister, and then the same cavalry who had sided with them not ten minutes previously pursued the fugitives, actually cutting down right and left the very men they had been leagued with against us a few minutes before, so that shows you how much the native troops are to be depended upon. At Ferozepore the Brigadier acted like a man, and proved that he was not afraid to take some little responsibility upon himself; for the 45th N.I. having mutinied there, he brought out the guns at once and fired into them with grape and canister until they laid down their arms. I am inclined to think that if the same promptitude and decision had been used in the first instances of mutiny the country would have been much quieter, and a good deal of bloodshed might have been spared. Report said that all the 45th had been shot down except five men, but since then the country people have been bringing them in as prisoners by cartloads bound hand and foot, but I fancy their loyalty is chiefly owing to a reward of twenty rupees a head being given for any of the mutineers. The Sikhs are all for us about here, and we have a Sikh force of upwards of 1,000 strong, recruited here in a few days. The old Brigadier here was, and I suppose still is, in a great funk (if he has not got out of it) about the native troops here, but so far nothing has occurred except that the men got insolent and would not salute officers, and generally they salute every European they see.

The 46th N.I. are the sister corps of the 45th, who got fits at Ferozepore, and after that they were afraid that the 46th would break out and be joined by the 35th N.I. and 9th Light Cavalry, all of whom we had till the day before yesterday in the Station with only one European

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Regiment to oppose them if they did break out, which would be rather heavy odds, considering that they are each 1,000 strong, while we do not muster 800. The poor men have been worked very hard latterly, as we had an outlying piquet and 100 men in charge of the guns down at the Artillery Lines, while we have four guards and sentries all round our lines, and a native cavalry patrol goes round every two hours. Consequently our men only get two nights in bed and one on duty, but the officers are nearly as hardworked, as they are waiting duty one day and orderly officer the next, besides a turn for piquet (which lasts for twenty-four hours) coming round about once a week, and all this with a chance of fever and the mutiny excitement going on. Here I am stuck in the house for the last six weeks, without getting outside my compound once, with inflammation of and about the hip, which makes me dead lame, to say nothing of the pain. I have had on five large blisters and twelve leeches, which were equal to another blister, making an average of a blister a week, just giving one time to get well before dopping on the next, but all with the same efficacy, as I am still as lame as an old horse, and have to sit or lie the whole day in one position. Even when I can move with any ease, after the blister is off, I have to hobble about with a great stick like an old man of fifty, but otherwise I am perfectly well, though I dare not trust my whole weight on the game leg for a moment.

Ever since there was any chance of a row here everyone sleeps with all the arms he possesses alongside of him. I have a double-barrel gun, a brace of pistols, and a big bowie-knife alongside of my bed every night. Ellis has a double-barrel gun and a revolver, and Beattie ditto, so even if they should come in during the night I think they would get rather a hot reception, and all our rooms run into one another. Of course, all those who were on leave were recalled, which was rather a sell to those who had got their six months' leave and were off to Cashmere. The Colonel, Major, Monson, and Dr. Innes were all at Simla; the Colonel and Doctor had been up there with Mrs. Campbell nearly two months, and only reached here about a week ago, and the very night they passed through Jullandar and Amritzar the Sepoys broke out only a few hours after they had gone, and the Major and Monson, who were coming different ways, have never been heard of since, but we still hope that they may have been stopped and attached to some other Regiment or to the Commander-in-Chief's Staff when passing through Umballa.

On the 20th there was a Brigade Order for the Regiment to be ready to march on the night of the 23rd instant, to join the Moveable Column at Wuzeerabad. The Column is composed of the Queen's 24th and 27th Regiments, some native regiments still loyal, some native cavalry,

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a thousand artillery, and some sappers and miners, and is to move about in the Punjab wherever it may be required, and are ordered to Lahore. Everything had to be got ready for a new march, and in the middle of the hot weather the heat will be awful in the tents, and I fear the mortality will be very great. The thermometer is 90 deg. in the house with all the doors kept shut, green curtains on, and the punkahs going; so what will it be in the tents? I was nearly ready to cry when I found that I was to remain behind with the rest of the sick, so here I am as well as ever I was, but stuck hard and fast to the sick list with a game leg. The women and children have gone to Lahore.

Colonel Dennis, Fraser, Murphy, and Wilberforce are left here with two companies and the sick. I was almost as busy as if I had been going with the Regiment myself, helping the others to get ready; and just about dusk, as we were sitting outside cooling ourselves, after having got everything ready for the start, Stopford came up and told us that the Regiment would not march that night after all, but was ordered to march next day, which was also countermanded, but the next night (the 25th) they marched, and I had Ellis, Beattie, and the Doctor dining with me those three nights. I tried hard to be allowed to go with the Regiment. I asked the Doctor to let me go, lame as I was, but he put his veto on it at once, saying that the Colonel would not allow it unless I were fit for duty; and when I insisted that I was fit for it, he was just as positive that I was not; so next morning I went over to Stopford, who lives in the next bungalow, to ask him to speak to the Doctor for me, but he said he could not interfere with the Doctor, and that unless I was off the sick list I must stay behind, so there was no help for it. I believe that the Doctor now intends to send me on six months' sick leave to Simla or Murree.

II.

Camp, River Beas, 28th July, 1857.

I intended to have written by last mail, but somehow I could not manage it, as just about the time it closed I was awfully tired with forced marches, and could do nothing but sleep all day. I wrote to Colonel Campbell from Lahore to get me ordered to join the Regiment, and on the 8th inst. Colonel Rennie of the 81st told me to be ready to start at 5 p.m. that evening; but we did not get off till the next evening. Just as I sat down to mess, the Adjutant told me everything was ready, so off I had to go without any dinner, and a nice little march of 37 miles before me. Trench had come up that morning from Amritzar with some sick, and was to come down with me, but he waited till after dinner, not being obliged to go with the men. I got

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off with 69 men about 9 p.m., and after going all night reached Amritzar at 10 a.m. the next morning, having had twenty minutes' sleep under a tree where we stopped to water the bullocks, which was the only sleep I had that night, and was kept busy all day taking over the men, and at 8 p.m. we marched none of us knew where except that we were going to meet the Sealkote mutineers, if possible, and prevent them going down to Delhi; for you must know that the 40th Regiment N.I., and the 9th Light Cavalry had mutinied a couple of days before and killed a number of people there. But Frazer of ours, and 21 men who were left there with him, managed to escape into the Fort and are all safe. The old Brigadier was killed, also the Brigade Major, the Superintending Surgeon, a missionary and his wife, and some others who were fools enough to remain there after all the European troops had left the station, but the greater number of Europeans there managed to escape. The mutineers intended to have joined the 14th Regiment, who mutinied at Jhelum the day before, but fortunately the 24th Regiment (*Queen's* I mean) proved too strong for them, and after fighting all day succeeded in cutting up the 14th N. I. so completely that hardly any escaped (but the 24th suffered pretty severely, having their Colonel and three other Officers wounded and one killed) and rather prevented them from joining the 46th and 9th at Sealkote, which is only 30 miles off. After having dispersed all the Europeans, the mutineers at Sealkote commenced a general system of loot, and looted every house in the station, as well as the 46th, 9th, and our own mess houses of all the mess plate, etc., and then proceeded to the "congie house" (or prison), where they knew all our baggage and things were stored, and broke up every box and package in the place, and I believe carried off everything they could lay their hands on, and then started for Delhi, having taken all the spare arms and ammunition in the magazine with them, intending to arm the 35th Regiment as they passed through Indiallah, and having arranged with them to murder all their officers with their bayonets, as all their other arms had been taken from them. They also brought away the 12 o'clock gun from Sealkote, which was the only gun left there, but fortunately we were able to prevent them from fulfilling their generous intentions by making one march of it from Amritzar to Goordaspore, which was only 42 miles, which was worse than any march we had made before, and perhaps Trench and I did not wish ourselves at the end of it after our ride of 35 miles the night before.

We marched from Amritzar at 8 p.m., 10th inst., and marched on with a halt now and then (of a few minutes only) till 9 a.m. next morning, when we halted for an hour or so, and then we marched on again till eleven o'clock, when we came to a nice grove of trees and a

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jolly well, where we intended to halt for three hours, but unfortunately no such good luck was in store for us. We had all had some water poured over our heads and drank a good supply of it to wash down some dry bread, which we were only too glad to get from the men's rations, and had all fallen asleep for an hour, perhaps, when the bugle sounded the fall-in, and we had to get under way again, owing to some information the Brigadier had received in the meantime about the mutineers being much nearer to us than we expected. So on we marched till after six in the evening, when we reached Goordaspore, 42 miles from Amritzar, and halted for the night, but were told that we might be ordered to march again at 10 p.m. But when ten o'clock came, we were told that we might sleep till daylight. You may imagine how tired Trench and I were, when we threw ourselves down on the ground and slept there till our tent was up, and then *my* camels only were up, so Trench and I tumbled in on the same bed, and though we had ordered dinner at the Dâk Bungalow (for as to our mess it was quite out of the question, considering we had marched off on such short notice), we were too tired to waken up to eat it, when it was ready, and so we slept on till six next morning, both sleeping on the same charpoy. After we were dressed we made the best breakfast we could of some potted meat and jam—both private property (tea and bread being the only available things belonging to the mess), and to which we did ample justice, considering we had only some plain bread and water for our breakfast the day before. However, there was tiffin ordered at mess at 11 a.m., as it was supposed we would march about 1 p.m.; but, unfortunately, before 11 o'clock arrived, the General came galloping into camp, and we marched off instanter, alas! again without much more than the day before, for a hard day's work. However, we had only ten miles to go to the River Ravee, where the mutineers were then crossing, in total ignorance of our being in their neighbourhood. We arrived on the ground about 2½ p.m., with a terrible sun pouring down on us; our men suffered frightfully from it on the road and fell out in great numbers, as you may imagine when we started 400 strong, and went into action only about 200 men, the rest having been left on the side of the road, under trees, having fallen out sick.

When we arrived on the ground, we found the mutineers drawn up ready for us, the 46th Regiment in the centre, and some of the 9th Cavalry on each flank, and when we were about 1,000 yards off we formed line and advanced on them along with our guns, and as soon as we came about 300 yards from them, they gave us a tremendous volley before we had fired a shot. I was on the right flank with Trench, to whose company I am attached, and ours was second company from the

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extreme right, with a gun between our company and Crosse's, which was on the extreme right. We were advancing in skirmishing order at the time, and after their volley we wheeled our nine-pounders round and gave them a taste of our grape, which mowed them down beautifully, and before the smoke had cleared off the Cavalry were down on us and our guns. Then we had to form square in all kinds of a hurry to receive them, and I had the good luck to tumble one fellow out of his saddle who had the impudence to come within three yards of us and snap his pistol in my face, but after I had tried to run him through with my sword, which had never been sharpened since I bought it, and of course would not go into him, I pulled a pistol from my belt, and turned him over beautifully with it; and it was lucky I had it or I should have got decidedly the worst of it, I think. I had lent one pistol to Trench, and he tumbled over another man with it. I think it was just as well I bought them before I left Sealkote. We were at it for about half an hour, when the niggers were routed, and made for the river, leaving over 150 killed and wounded on the field. The wounded were all killed by the Sikhs, of whom we had 160 with us. We then followed them up to the river with our guns and the men followed on foot, but it was impossible to keep up with them as they went at a gallop, and our men were pretty well used up before they went into action at all, having marched 10 miles in the heat of the sun, which is no joke here, I can tell you, as the thermometer is 115° in our tents in the middle of the day, so you can fancy how nice and cool it must be outside.

When we reached the river we found they had all disappeared, and the artillery were firing away at them on the opposite side with round shot and shrapnel, to which they replied in the most lively manner imaginable, pitching some of their shot to within 30 yards on each side of us, while we were lying on the ground, but did not hit any of us. Colonel Campbell was hit on the collar-bone with a spent ball, and had his jacket cut, but no further damage done. Troup was wounded by a ball which glanced off the hilt of his sword, and then went through his jacket and shirt, but only cut the flesh a little. We lost 8 men, 4 having died of apoplexy and 4 killed on the field, besides 27 wounded, and about the same number of Sikhs, so we did not get off scot-free. Our men were mostly all wounded by their first volley.

After the shindy was over we started to walk back about 4½ p.m., and reached our camp a little after dark, with our men pretty well used up, and that was how I spent my first Sunday with the Moveable Column. I did not feel the least funky all through, and did not mind the whistling of the bullets at all; in fact, I hardly noticed anything until I heard Trench call out to form square to receive cavalry, and then

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we had to make a rush for it, for, owing to the smoke from the guns, we did not see them till they were almost upon us; and a lot of newly-raised cavalry that we had with us bolted away the moment the enemy's horse charged us. On the whole, I think we had very good reason to be well pleased with our performance, as the mutineers mustered about 1,000, and we had only 200 of our men (if even that) and 160 Sikhs.

We halted the next day, and the day after 300 of our men went out to take the guns and demolish the remainder of the mutineers, who had entrenched themselves on an island in the middle of the river, and early the next morning they crossed over and attacked the mutineers, killing a great number of them. The rest ran into the river, where a great number of them were drowned in trying to escape. I was unluckily left behind with Monson and some men to take care of our camp on the second day, and saw numbers of mutineers brought in prisoners, all of whom Nicholson, the Brigadier-General, disposed of in a most summary manner, ordering some of his Afghans to take them out and shoot them. I saw eight taken out together and butchered, and another time eleven, and another time fourteen, and as their bodies were not buried you can fancy there was a nice odour about camp when we left, as they were all polished off within half-a-mile of camp. The first day we got about 60 camels, and all loaded with things they had brought from Sealkote, and as we were passing them on our road home, one of my dress boots fell out of a bundle just at my feet, so I looked in the bundle and found the other, as I thought, but next morning when I looked at them I found to my disgust that they were both for the same foot—one of each of the two pairs I got from Viger just before I left home, and which I had not worn more than half-a-dozen times. This was pretty sure proof that my own things at any rate had been looted at Sealkote, as I had locked them up in one of my portmanteaux. Fancy finding one's dress boots on a battlefield, of all places in the world the most unlikely for them to be of any use. I expect if I had had time or could have left the men to look for them (I mean the other boots) I should have found the other two for the other foot, and perhaps some more of my things, but after they came into Goordaspore I could find nothing of mine. You have no idea of the things they brought away with them, such as ladies' dresses and other clothes, boots, shoes, crockery, horses, buggies, saddlery, guns, and everything they could lay their hands on. The second day my soldier servant found those old drab corduroy trousers of mine, which I left packed up with nearly all my woollen clothes in my big oak chest in Sealkote. We got 80 camel-loads of loot the second day, but principally old 46th, 9th, and 35th uniforms. Everything they thought they could sell for anything they brought away.

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We remained two days at Goordaspore after our fellows came back from the Ravee, and then we started for Amritzar, but instead of making one march of it we made four. The General remained behind for two days to dispose of a number of prisoners who had been brought in by the natives; amongst them he found about 130 of the mutineers, which must have been nearly all who escaped us. The country people bring them in whenever they can catch them, animated rather by the reward offered them than by any feelings of loyalty, as they get 50 rupees for a live one, and 20 rupees for a dead mutineer. I wonder more of us were not killed or wounded, as the bullets whistled all around us, and I fancy if the niggers had aimed lower we should not have escaped so well, as the greater number of the bullets seemed to go over our heads, and the mutineers fought very well, knowing that there was to be no quarter, and that if taken they would be shot or hung all the same, and richly they deserved it. There were great numbers of horses killed the first day; I think thirty-four had to be shot when they came home; some of them died very hard, but the greater number of them were killed instantly. I saw one old horse brought in the next day with seven grape shots in him, and three or four other horses with holes right through the neck.

We marched out of Amritzar the morning after we arrived at 1 a.m., and are now on our way to Delhi, which we hope to reach before it is taken, as it has stood so long now, and we are only twenty-two marches from it. We left Jalandhar at 2 a.m. this morning, but I am afraid that the Sutlej will give us more trouble to cross than the Beas, which took two days to accomplish, as the bridges are all cut away and the river is much swollen by the rain, as we are just in the middle of the rainy season now. We got a tremendous drenching the night we left Amritzar, as we all wear cotton clothing now, and it rained in torrents when we were about half over our march, and we had to wait until our camels came up, when we got into camp, before we could get any dry clothes, so as a natural consequence a good many of us got very severe colds, and I am sorry to say I make one of the number, but mine is much better now. That morning I saw a horrid sight: the roads of course was very muddy after the rain, and a camel's foot has no hold on it but slips about in the mud. Two of our camels had managed to let their hind legs slip out on each side of them, and the weight of their loads prevented them from drawing them in again; so the poor brutes were down on the ground with their hind legs spread out on each side of them and their stomachs regularly split up by their hind legs being stretched in that position.

I ought to consider myself very lucky in comparison with the other

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fellows, as I have saved all my uniform by bringing it with me, whereas the others who left at first have only one red jacket and a forage cap, and some of them not even that, as they were only allowed one camel each when they started from Sealkote, and a tent for two required one camel. So each two officers only had one camel between them to carry camel trunks and beds. Therefore they have hardly any clothes except cotton ones, and in that line I am no better off than the others, as I only brought 1 dozen white shirts, 18 pairs of socks, 4 sheets, 6 jackets, and 8 pairs of trousers, some towels and a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, having left all the rest of my linen at Sealkote, as well as all my silver spoons and forks, except one of each sort. I brought nearly all my flannel shirts with me, and that is a great thing, as the ordinary flannel one gets in this part of the world is very coarse and costs 2 to 2½ rupees a yard. It is to be hoped that the Government will give us some compensation for our losses, otherwise we will all be ruined; at any rate, those who have been fools enough (like myself) to buy bungalows at Sealkote. I enclose you a piece of the puggrie off my hat, that you may see the colour of our summer uniform, and our hats are something like a dish cover stuck on one's head—made of the pith of a tree and impervious to the sun almost, and with a quilted cotton cover, and from 10 to 20 yards of muslin twisted round the crown, one does not feel the heat on the head at all.

III.

Camp before Delhi,
22nd August, 1857.

We have arrived here at last before the Imperial City, and have got ourselves very comfortably settled alongside our old friends the 60th Rifles, who are in the same Brigade with us, and were it not for the flies we would be just as comfortable here as anywhere, with the exception of an occasional 24 lb. shot or shell which comes tumbling among us sometimes. We have the 9th Lancers, 6th Carabiniers, 52nd, 60th, 61st, and 75th Regiment (Queen's troops), and two regiments of Company's[1] Europeans, and no end of niggers. We are encamped behind a ridge in a hollow with batteries on the ridge peppering away at the batteries in the City, both day and night, and we have some swell names for the places; for instance, we have a Flag-staff Battery, Metcalfe Battery, the Sammy House, the Crow's Nest Battery, which is perched upon the top of a pile of rocks, and to reach which and the Sammy House we have to pass through the Battery of Death—called so on account of the number of shot and shell which came in there from the enemy's guns, and par-

[1] The Honourable East India Company.—Ed.

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ticularly at the time we changed our pickets, *i.e.* at daylight. It is very jolly fun being on picket, though rather hot both there and in camp just now.

Our pickets are only relieved every two days, so there you are with nobody to speak to except the Artillery officer in charge of the guns, and nothing to do but pot at the niggers whenever you get a chance, and take care not to be hit ourselves, as the bullets keep whistling over and round you day and night, only varied now and then by a round shot coming in among us, but we get accustomed to them so soon that no one even minds them. I was on picket the third day we were here, and remained on for two days, and found it very jolly. I took a rifle and watched for niggers, or Pandies as we call them here, but soon got tired of it, as they merely popped their head over the wall to fire and then down again like a shot, so I went down into the hollow at the back of the Battery (I was at the Crow's Nest), and lay down and read all day. I tried to write, but could not settle down to it at all. The bullets kept whistling all round and over the tents, but only two came in. One came right across my face as I lay on my bed reading and went into the ground about two feet from me, and the other came just inside the tent door. At night, though the Pandies kept up the firing almost as vigorously as in the daytime, I slept through it all and never woke except to go round my sentries, and then I was asleep again as soon as I lay down.

One evening a 24 lb. shot came whizzing into our Battery, glanced off the rocks, and hopped into one of the tents where the men were quietly taking their tea, causing a little commotion among them, but it did not hurt any of them. It was great fun to see my native servants, when they came up with my breakfast and dinner, bolting and crouching down whenever they heard a bullet whistling through the air. It had such an effect on one of them who was bringing up some beer and soda-water that, when the first bullet went over him, he dropped the bottles and broke every one, and when he came up he told me that it was a bullet that had carried them all out of his hand, but that was too old a story to be believed ; for whenever any of them break anything up at the pickets they are ready to swear that it was either a round shot or a bullet which did it.

There is plenty of shooting about the pickets, if we could only go out for it. Numbers of partridges and peacocks come and roost in the trees, and keep up a tremendous yelling about daylight. Simpson of ours got wounded as he was coming down from the Crow's Nest after I had relieved him. The ball went into his shoulder, but not deep, and I hope he will be all right again in a few days. Beattie and Ellis were both

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left at Umballa sick, and have since gone to the hills, but I would rather be here myself. We have plenty of fun here in the shape of pony races and cricket, and we have a band nearly every night, playing in front of the General's tent.

There was a woman made her escape from Delhi and got into camp all right. She gives a horrid account of things there. Her three children were butchered before her face. There are about 20 European women still in Delhi, but when we get in we will make them pay pretty dearly for all this. I know that every man I can get my hands on need expect nothing from me, and our men are in such a state that none will escape them. All I am afraid of is that they will kill the women and children in return for their having butchered all the 32nd women and children in such a barbarous manner, but I hope we may be able to prevent them doing so, though, Heaven knows, they deserve no mercy at our hands. The Afghans, Sikhs, and Goorkhas all say that we let them off too easily, and propose no end of cruelties for us to inflict, but fortunately we know better, or we should treat them, when prisoners, as badly as they have treated our men.

Letter from Colonel G. Campbell, C.B., to Lieut. Bradshaw's Father.

Jalandhar,
6th February, 1858.

My Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure to receive your letter regarding your son yesterday, and I am most happy to give you all the information in any power concerning his glorious though sad death, for it is indeed sad to be cut off so young.

He had behaved most gallantly, and, in taking the Bastion shortly after our entry at the Cashmere Gate, he was very conspicuous. I directed a company to go and clear it—there was only one small entrance, sufficient to admit two men at a time. He was with the company, and they forced their entrance in a most intrepid manner. Your son had a personal encounter with a Sepoy inside the Bastion, and he cut off the native's head with his sword at one blow.

The scene of your son's death, which was instantaneous, was in a narrow street. There was a gun placed in the centre of the street, which was about fourteen or sixteen feet wide, and in taking this gun he was shot dead on the spot. I saw him immediately, and there was not a sign of life, so that he could have suffered no pain whatever. I can assure you that he is much regretted by his brother officers, one and all. I saw sufficient of his conduct on that eventful day to pronounce him to have been a fearless and intrepid officer.

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We have his dressing case, with several trinkets in it, which shall be sent to you by the first opportunity, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining carriage even for a small parcel in safety just now, there may be some delay. I received a letter from his brother-in-law at Hong Kong about a fortnight ago, requesting that a memento might be reserved for him, and I have put aside a Prayer Book and two rings, which, anticipating your approval, I will forward at the first opportunity.

An officer of the Regiment witnessed his interment in the graveyard of the Cantonment at Delhi. Thirteen other officers were buried at the same time. It was impossible that more officers could attend, as they were all urgently required against the enemy in Delhi. As soon as affairs are in a more settled state, a tablet will be erected to his memory by his brother officers. At present it is impossible to get anything of the kind done.

Offering to Mrs. Bradshaw and yourself my sincere sympathy in your great loss,

Believe me,
My dear Sir,
Sincerely yours,
G. CAMPBELL.

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NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY, 1865.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1881–1891.

1881.

1*st July*.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following changes in the designation of Regiments of Infantry of the Line, which will take effect on and after the 1st July, 1881:—

Present Title.	Future Title.
43rd (Monmouthshire) (Light Infantry)	1st Batt. of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.
52nd (Oxfordshire) (Light Infantry)	2nd Batt. of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

26*th July*.—The following promotions, and appointments from half-pay, dated 1st July, 1881, to take place under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Thomas M. Bailie.
Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Brett.
Major Stanley Crozier, *vice* Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Brett, seconded for service as a Deputy Judge-Advocate.

To be Majors.

Captain and Brevet Major George F. Vesey.
Captain Howard Kingscote.
Captain Henry Coker Adams.
Captain Robert William Blackwood.
Captain St. V. A. Hammick.
Captain Arthur Campbell Money.

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Captain Spencer P. T. Nicholl, *vice* St. V. A. Hammick, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh S. Cochrane, V.C., retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 27th July, 1881.

23*rd August*.—Supernumerary Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Brett to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Brevet Colonel H. S. Cochrane, V.C., retired. Dated 27th July, 1881.

Captain Herbert Bowen has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department. Dated 1st July, 1881.

The under-mentioned Quartermaster to have the honorary and relative rank of Captain in the Army, under the provisions of Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881. Dated 1st July, 1881:—

John Reilly, 2nd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

30*th September*. — The under-mentioned Officers, having resigned their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army:—

* * * * *

Captain Herbert Bowen, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th February, 1881, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 1st October, 1881.

14*th October*.—The under-mentioned Officers to be Brevet Colonels:

Lieut.-Colonel William B. B. Barwell. Dated 1st October, 1881.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas M. Bailie. Dated 1st October, 1881.

Lieut.-Colonel Harry Armstrong Brett. Dated 1st October, 1881.

21*st October*.—Gentleman-Cadet Benjamin Holloway, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, in succession to 2nd Lieut. W. H. M. Stewart, promoted. Dated 22nd October, 1881.

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18*th November*.—Colour-Sergeant George Williams to be Quartermaster, *vice* C. V. Leech, deceased. Dated 19th November, 1881.

Half Pay.—Captain James Thomas O'Brien to be Major. Dated 19th August, 1881.

29*th November*.—Major Spencer P. T. Nicholl retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dated 30th November, 1881.

Captain Arthur Thurston Crosse retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 30th November, 1881.

Lieut. Hector Edmund Monro resigns his Commission. Dated 30th November, 1881.

16*th December*.—Lieut. F. Hugh Plowden to be Captain *vice* J. T. O'Brien, promoted Major on half-pay. Dated 19th August, 1881.

Lieut. George Herbert Prichard is placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1881.

1882.

6*th January*.—Captain William Clark to be Major, *vice* S. P. T. Nicholl, retired. Dated 30th November, 1881.

17*th January*.—Her Majesty has approved of the following admission to the Staff Corps made by the Government in India:—

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. George Steuart Kerrich, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 8th May, 1880, but to rank from 19th September, 1879.

27*th January*. — Lieut. Folliott Churchill, from the 1st Battalion the Northamptonshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. H. Plowden, promoted. Dated 28th January, 1882.

7*th February*.—Lieut. Frederick C. W. Rideout

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has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th November, 1881.

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—2nd Lieut. Alexander Hugh Dobbs, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 20th May, 1880.

10*th March.* — Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William B. B. Barwell retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 11th March, 1882.

31*st March.*—Captain Metcalfe Studholme Brownrigg, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. R. S. Sayer, C.B., Commanding the Troops in the Belfast District. Dated 4th April, 1882.

14*th April.*—Lieut. - Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Thomas M. Bailie has been appointed to command the 2nd Battalion. Dated 11th March, 1882.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel H. A. Brett has been appointed to command the 1st Battalion. Dated 27th July, 1881.

Major Henry Lyttleton Powys to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Colonel W. B. B. Barwell, retired. Dated 11th March, 1882.

Captain Metcalfe S. Brownrigg to be Major, *vice* H. L. Powys. Dated 11th March, 1882.

Lieut. Arthur Edward Dalzell to be Captain, *vice* T. D. Butler, retired. Dated 11th March, 1882.

Reserve of Officers.—Thomas Dacres Butler, Esq., late Captain 2nd Battalion the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Captain. Dated 19th April, 1882.

25*th April.* — Lieut. Denis James Barton, from the Lincolnshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. E. Dalzell, promoted. Dated 26th April, 1882.

5*th May.*—Captain Henry M. Sholto Douglas to be Major, *vice* M. S. Brownrigg, seconded. Dated 11th March, 1882.

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9*th May*.—Gentleman-Cadet Gerald James Cuthbert, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. H. Prichard placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 10th May, 1882.

Gentleman-Cadet John Rocke Mathewes, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. C. W. Rideout, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1882.

19*th May*.—Lieut. William Henry Odell, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment. Dated 11th March, 1882.

Lieut. Percy T. Rivett-Carnac to be Instructor of Musketry, *vice* Lieut. F. H. Plowden, promoted. Dated 27th March, 1882.

3*rd July*.—Lieut. Edward L. Holloway has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 26th April, 1882.

8*th September*.—Gentleman-Cadet William Alexander Oswald, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. J. Cuthbert, transferred to the Scots Guards. Dated 9th September, 1882.

Gentleman-Cadet Reginald George Hutton Hughes, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. L. Holloway, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th September, 1882.

31*st October*.—A Despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from the General Officer Commanding in Egypt by the Secretary of State for War.

Cairo, September 24th, 1882.

The Staff of the two Infantry Divisions, including the Brigade-Majors and Aides-de-Camp to the Brigadiers, consisted of :—

* * * * *

2nd Division.

* * * * *

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Lieut. J. Hanbury-Williams, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

* * * * *

G. J. WOLSELEY, General,
Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Egypt.

10*th November*. — *Regimental Districts*. — Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Robert Whigham, from half-pay, to be a Lieut.-Colonel, to command the 43rd Regimental District (the Oxfordshire Light Infantry), *vice* Colonel G. E. Baynes, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 10th November, 1882.

Lieut. Eustace Gambier Mansel is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 11th November, 1882.

17*th November*.—

Whitehall,
November 17th.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the under-mentioned officers in Her Majesty's Service Her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that they may accept and wear the Insignia of the several classes of the Orders of the Osmanieh and the Medjidie attached to their respective names, which His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, has been pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late Campaign in Egypt.

* * * * *

HEADQUARTER STAFF.

ARMY CORPS, DIVISIONS, AND BRIGADES.

* * * * *

5th Class Medjidie

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Lieut. J. Hanbury-Williams, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Lieut. W. A. Gough, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

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1883.

5th January.—The following appointment to the Staff has been made by the Governments in India:—

Major St. V. A. Hammick to be a Garrison Instructor in India *vice* Major G. L. L. Taylor, Bedfordshire Regiment, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 28th October, 1882.

9th January.—Lieut. Algernon G. Scriven resigns the appointment of Instructor of Musketry. Dated 10th January, 1883.

Lieut. Wilfred Arbuthnot Gough to be Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General W. Arbuthnot, commanding the Cavalry Brigade in Egypt. Dated 19th February, 1883.

9th March.—Hon. Queen's Cadet Charles Edward Marshall Fairtlough, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. G. Mansel, seconded. Dated 10th March, 1883.

3rd April.—Lieut. Wilfred A. Gough has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 19th February, 1883.

6th April.—The Queen has approved of the following admission to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Frederick Charles Wood Rideout. Dated 9th January, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

13th April.—Lieut. Harry Ralph Lonsdale Holden, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Lieutenant, *vice* the Hon. J. M. Stopford, who exchanges. Dated 14th April, 1883.

20th April.—Lieut. Charles Edward Halkett Connell, from the Gloucestershire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. A. Gough, seconded. Dated 21st April, 1883.

1st May.—Lieut. Louis T. Fitzgibbon resigns his Commission. Dated 2nd May, 1883.

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Lieut. Henry L. B. Acton has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 21st February, 1883.

5*th May*.—The appointment of Major St. V. A. Hammick, to be a Garrison Instructor, has effect from 31st October, 1882, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 5th January, 1883.

8*th May*.—Captain John Percy Meade retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 9th May, 1883.

15*th May*.—Lieut. Francis Gordon Cardew, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. L. B. Acton, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 16th May, 1883.

22*nd May*.—Lieut. Wilfred A. Gough to be Captain, *vice* J. P. Meade, retired. Dated 9th May, 1883.

Lieut. Charles Henry Frederic Binsteed, from the Devonshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* L. T. Fitzgibbon resigned. Dated 23rd May, 1883.

5*th June*.—Captain and Brevet-Major Wilfred A. Gough has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 9th May, 1883.

19*th June*.—*Half-pay*.—Major William Livesay to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 19th June, 1883.

26*th June*.—Lieut. Algernon G. Scriven to be Captain, *vice* Brevet-Major W. A. Gough, seconded. Dated 9th May, 1883.

Quartermaster-Sergeant George Alfred Hirst to be Quartermaster, *vice* N. Roxley, posted to the 3rd Battalion. Dated 27th June, 1883.

24*th July*.—Lieut. Benjamin Holloway has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th May, 1883.

14*th August*. — Major Robert William Blackwood

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retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dated 15th August, 1883.

17*th August.*—Lieut. Folliott Churchill has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th June, 1883.

24*th August.*—Gentleman-Cadet Robert Fanshawe, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. G. Scriven, promoted. Dated 25th August, 1883.

Gentleman-Cadet Frank Grimshaw Lagier Lamotte, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* B. Holloway, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 25th August, 1883.

4*th September.*—Captain James Johnstone to be Major, *vice* R. W. Blackwood, retired. Dated 15th August, 1883.

11*th September.*—Captain William Horace Wilson to be Major, *vice* W. Livesay, promoted Lieut.-Colonel on half-pay. Dated 19th June, 1883.

25*th September.*—Supernumerary Captain John S. Langlands to be Captain, *vice* W. H. Wilson, promoted. Dated 20th July, 1883.

23*rd October.*—Lieut. R. W. Falcon, from the South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. Churchill, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th October, 1883.

27*th November.*—Captain Walter Howell Cunliffe has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 15th November, 1883.

18*th December.*—Lieut. Charles M. Hutton to be Captain, *vice* W. H. Cunliffe, seconded. Dated 15th November, 1883.

1884.

4*th January.*—Lieut. Francis A. B. Talbot, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete Establishment. Dated 15th November, 1883.

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25*th January*.—Lieut. Richard H. D. Thring has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 12th October, 1883.

29*th January*.—The Queen has approved of the following admission to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Ernest Leigh Holloway, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 26th April, 1882, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

5*th February*.—Gentleman-Cadet Arthur Blyford Thruston, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. M. Hutton, promoted. Dated 6th February, 1884.

Gentleman-Cadet Francis William Henry Cox, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. T. Rivett-Carnac, promoted into the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment. Dated 6th February, 1884.

19*th February*.—Lieut. G. B. Hodson, from the South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. H. D. Thring, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 20th February, 1884.

22*nd February*.—The Queen has approved of the following admission to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

To be Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. William Hall Mackintosh Stewart. Dated 21st May, 1881, but to rank from 12th March, 1881.

26*th February*.—Captain Horace Amyatt Amyatt-Burney, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Captain, *vice* Brevet-Major W. A. Gough, who exchanges. Dated 27th February, 1884.

4*th March*.—Quartermaster, with the honorary and relative rank of Captain, John Reilly, is placed on

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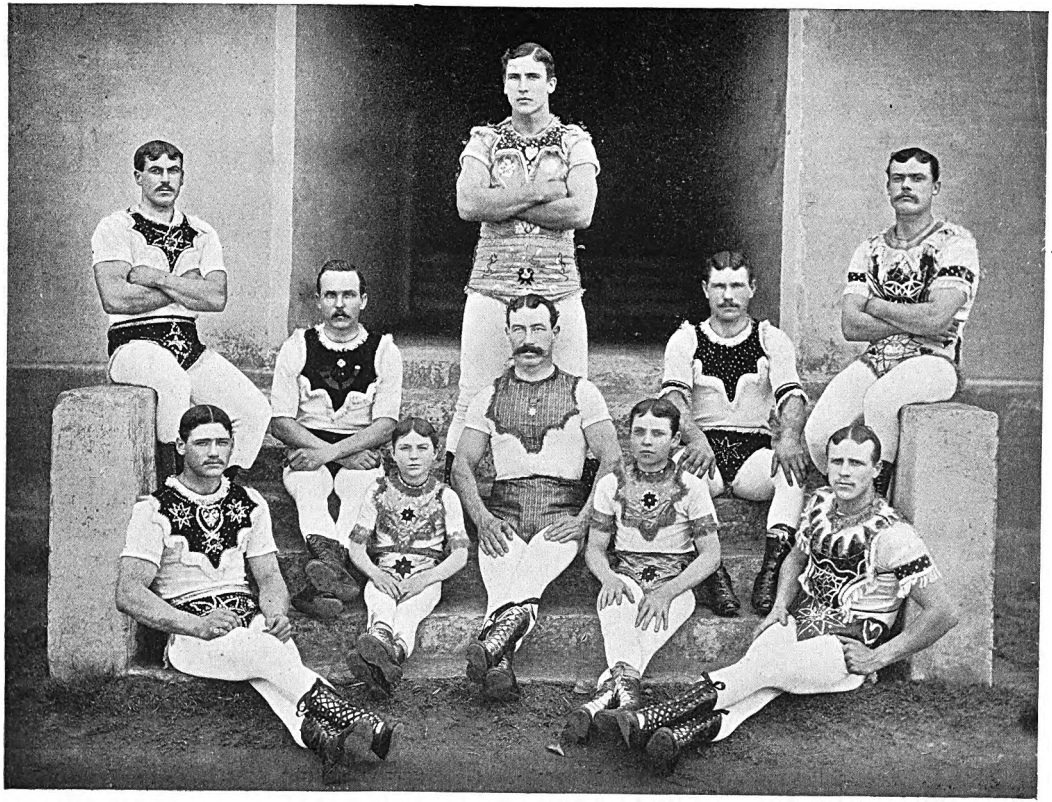

GYMNASTS, 1ST BATTALION, 1884.

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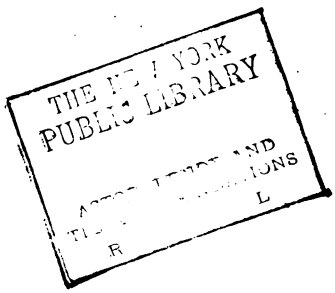

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retired pay with the honorary rank of Major. Dated 17th March, 1884.

25*th March*.—Captain John S. Langlands retires on half-pay. Dated 26th March, 1884.

Sergeant-Major John Griffiths to be Quartermaster, *vice* J. Reilly, retired. Dated 26th March, 1884.

Captain John S. Langlands, half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th March, 1884.

18*th April*.—Lieut. Robert Eccles to be Captain, *vice* J. S. Langlands, retired. Dated 26th March, 1884.

Supernumerary Lieut. Eustace Gambier Mansel to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. Eccles. Dated 26th March, 1884.

20*th May*.—Lieut. Harry R. L. Holden resigns his Commission. Dated 21st May, 1884.

27*th May*.—Hon. Major-General William B. B. Barwell, late Lieut.-Colonel the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been permitted to commute his retired pay. Dated 12th May, 1884.

3*rd June*.—The second Christian name of Quartermaster G. A. Hirst is *Allen*, and not *Alfred*, as stated in the *Gazette* of 26th June, 1883.

29*th July*.—Captain Arthur Edward Dalzell to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General C. F. T. Daniell, Commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta. Dated 23rd May, 1884.

The Queen has approved of the following admission to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Henry Lowry Barnwell Acton. Dated 21st February, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

15*th August*.—Captain Arthur Edward Dalzell has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd May, 1884.

22*nd August*.—Gentleman-Cadet Charles Gordon Prendergast, from the Royal Military College, to be

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Lieutenant, *vice* H. R. L. Holden, resigned. Dated 23rd August, 1884.

Gentleman-Cadet Henry Rodolph Davies, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 23rd August, 1884.

9th September.—Lieut. William Alexander Oswald has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 17th June, 1884.

7th October.—Lieut. Charles Edward H. Connell has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th September, 1884.

24th October.—Lieut. John R. Mathewes has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th August, 1884.

11th November.—Lieut. Bryan Upperton, from the 4th Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 12th November, 1884.

Lieut. Francis John Newton-King, from the 1st Regiment Royal Guernsey Militia, to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. A. Oswald, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 12th November, 1884.

Lieut. John Edward Laurie Gibbs, from 5th Battalion Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 12th November, 1884.

Lieut. James Hugh Gwynne, from the 3rd Battalion the South Wales Borderers, to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 12th November, 1884.

21st November.—Lieut. George Benjamin Hodson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 1st September, 1884.

25th November.—Major William Horace Wilson retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dated 26th November, 1884.

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1885.

6*th February*.—Gentleman-Cadet Edward Dalrymple White, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. E. H. Connell, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 7th February, 1885.

Gentleman-Cadet Alexander Francis Evans-Lombe, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. B. Hodson, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 7th February, 1885.

Gentleman-Cadet Alfred Hubert Spencer, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. R. Mathewes, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 7th February, 1885.

10*th March*.—Lieut. Robert Worgan Falcon has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd December, 1884.

17*th March*.—Supernumerary Major Metcalfe S. Brownrigg to be Major, *vice* W. H. Wilson, retired. Dated 1st April, 1885.

Gentleman-Cadet Richard Chamberlin Luard, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. H. Gwynne, transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 18th March, 1885.

10*th April*.—Lieut. Llewellyn J. Howell has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 31st January, 1885.

5*th May*.—Lieut. Charlie Henry Berkeley Molyneux, from the 3rd Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. F. Evans-Lombe, transferred to the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 6th May, 1885.

Lieut. Herbert Hinde, from the 3rd Battalion the Worcestershire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. W. Falcon, seconded. Dated 6th May, 1885.

The Queen has approved of the following admis-

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sion to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Richard Henry Dugdale Thring, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 12th October, 1883, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

8*th May.*—Gentleman-Cadet Norman Arthur Hay Budd, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* L. J. Howell, seconded. Dated 9th May, 1885.

12*th May.*—*Staff.*—Captain C. M. Hutton to be a Brigade-Major, *vice* Major E. R. P. Woodgate, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 4th April, 1885.

19*th May.*—Lieut.-Colonel H. Lyttleton Powys retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 20th May, 1885.

2*nd June.*—Captain Charles M. Hutton has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 4th April, 1885.

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Benjamin Holloway. Dated 11th May, 1883, but to rank from 22nd October, 1881.

Bedfordshire Regiment.—Lieut. J. E. L. Gibbs, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. N. Minchin, seconded. Dated 23rd May, 1885.

26*th June.*—Major Howard Kingscote to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* H. L. Powys, retired. Dated 20th May, 1885.

Captain Evelyn B. Pocklington to be Major, *vice* H. Kingscote. Dated 20th May, 1885.

Lieut. Frederick J. F. Fyler to be Captain, *vice* E. B. Pocklington. Dated 20th May, 1885.

7*th July.*—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Thomas M.

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Bailie is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 8th July, 1885.

28*th July*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Harry A. Brett, who has completed four years' service in command of a Battalion, has retired on full pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 27th July, 1885.

11*th August*.—Captain Charles John Boyle retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Dated 12th August, 1885.

25*th August*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Stanley Crozier has been appointed to command a Battalion. Dated 27th July, 1885.

Lieut.-Colonel Howard Kingscote has been appointed to command a Battalion. Dated 8th July, 1885.

Major George F. Vesey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Colonel T. M. Bailie, placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 8th July, 1885.

28*th August*.—Gentleman-Cadet John Davy Wright Davy, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. J. F. Fyler, promoted. Dated 29th August, 1885.

Gentleman-Cadet Clements Parr, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. H. Spencer, deceased. Dated 29th August, 1885.

22*nd September*.—Major Henry Coker Adams, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Colonel H. A. Brett, retired. Dated 27th July, 1885.

Supernumerary Major St. V. A. Hammick to be Major, *vice* H. C. Adams. Dated 27th July, 1885.

Captain Lord Charles Robert Pratt to be Major, *vice* G. F. Vesey, promoted. Dated 8th July, 1885.

Lieut. Frederick John Evelegh to be Captain, *vice* Lord Charles R. Pratt, promoted. Dated 8th July, 1885.

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6*th October*.—Supernumerary Captain Arthur Edward Dalzell to be Captain, *vice* C. J. Boyle, retired. Dated 7th October, 1885.

Staff.—Captain H. A. Amyatt-Burney to be an Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. Davis, C.B., commanding a Brigade in Egypt. Dated 23rd May, 1885.

9*th October*. — Gentleman-Cadet Ernest Astley Edmund Lethbridge, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. J. Evelegh, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1885.

27*th October*.—Captain H. A. Amyatt-Burney has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd May, 1885.

8*th December*.—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut. F. J. Evelegh is antedated to 23rd May, 1885, *vice* H. A. Amyatt-Burney, seconded.

Lieut. Eustace Gambier Mansel to be Captain, *vice* Lord Charles R. Pratt, promoted. Dated 8th July, 1885.

22*nd December*.—Lieut. Francis W. M. D. Scott has been seconded for service with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt. Dated 8th November, 1885.

1886.

1*st January*.—Major Metcalfe S. Brownrigg retires on half-pay. Dated 2nd January, 1886.

5*th January* —Major Francis W. S. Grant, from half-pay, to be Major, on augmentation. Dated 6th January, 1886.

26*th January*.—Captain Ralph B. R. Williamson to be Major, *vice* M. S. Brownrigg, retired on half-pay. Dated 2nd January, 1886.

Lieut. Paul Treby Clark to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain F. A. B. Talbot, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 2nd January, 1886.

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29*th January.*—Gentleman-Cadet Herbert William Johnston, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. G. Mansel, promoted. Dated 30th January, 1886.

Queen's (India) Cadet Charles Riversdale Elliot, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. E. L. Gibbs, transferred to the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 30th January, 1886.

Gentleman-Cadet Hugh Charles Claude Ducat, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. W. M. D. Scott, seconded. Dated 30th January, 1886.

2*nd February.*—Captain Francis A. B. Talbot has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 11th January, 1886.

12*th February.*—Major Lord Charles R. Pratt has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 15th January, 1886.

Quartermaster Robert McCoy, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), to be Quartermaster, *vice* N. Roxley, who exchanges. Dated 13th February, 1886.

17*th February.*—*D.C.O. Middlesex Regiment.*—Lieut. Charles R. Elliot, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. Day, seconded. Dated 18th February, 1886.

23*rd February.*—Captain Walter Howell Cunliffe to be Major, *vice* Lord Charles R. Pratt, seconded. Dated 15th January, 1886.

9*th March.*—Lieut. Reginald W. Porter to be Captain, *vice* F. A. B. Talbot, seconded. Dated 11th January, 1886.

16*th March.*—*To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.*—Lieut. John Rocke Mathewes, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 11th August, 1884, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

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26*th March.*—Supernumerary Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. W. Porter, promoted. Dated 11th January, 1886.

30*th March.*—Captain James Arthur Strachan to be Major, *vice* W. H. Cunliffe, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 15th January, 1886.

Lieut. E. Lygon Somers-Cocks to be Captain, *vice* J. A. Strachan. Dated 15th January, 1886.

27*th April.*—Lieut. William Owen, from the 3rd Battalion the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. R. Elliot, transferred to the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 28th April, 1886.

Lieut. Arthur Frederick Egerton, from the 3rd Battalion the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. L. S. Cocks, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1886.

18*th May.*—*Staff*, Major J. Johnstone, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be a Garrison Instructor, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Dyke, half-pay, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 19th May, 1886.

11*th June.*—Major James Johnstone has been seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 19th May, 1886.

29*th June.*—Captain John George C. Curtis to be Major, *vice* J. Johnstone, seconded. Dated 19th May, 1886.

20*th July.*—Lieut. Horace A. Terry to be Captain, *vice* J. G. C. Curtis, promoted. Dated 19th May, 1886.

23*rd July.*—*To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.*—Lieut. Folliott Churchill. Dated 11th June, 1883, but to rank from 22nd October, 1881.

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27*th July*.—Captain E. Lygon Somers-Cocks resigns his Commission. Dated 28th July, 1886.

24*th August*.—Gentleman-Cadet Richard Harman, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. A. Terry, promoted. Dated 25th August, 1886.

Gentleman-Cadet Eardley Mostyn Childers, from the Royal Military College, to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. T. Clark, appointed Adjutant. Dated 25th August, 1886.

27*th August*.—Lieut. Charles G. Prendergast has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 29th April, 1886.

31*st August*.—*To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps*.—Lieut. Charles Edward Halkett Connell. Dated 6th November, 1884, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

28*th September*.—*To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps*.—Lieut. Robert Worgan Falcon. Dated 2nd December, 1884, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

5*th October*.—Lieut. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman to be Captain, *vice* E. L. S. Cocks, resigned. Dated 28th July, 1886.

Lieut. Paul Treby Clark, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete Establishment. Dated 28th July, 1886.

Lieut. Edmund T. C. Bower to be Captain, *vice* F. J. F. Fyler, deceased. Dated 9th August, 1886.

20*th October*.—*Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders*.—Lieut. A. F. Egerton, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. R. J. M. Grant, resigned.

14*th December*.—Captain Eustace Gambier Mansel has been seconded for service in the Army Pay Department. Dated 6th December, 1886.

21*st December*.—The under-mentioned Lieutenants

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have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps :—

Charles H. Frederic Binsteed. Dated 2nd October, 1886.

Herbert Hinde. Dated 30th June, 1886.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India :—

Major J. A. Strachan, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., commanding a Division of the Madras Army. Dated 1st September, 1886.

1887.

11*th January*.—Lieut. John Hanbury-Williams to be Captain, *vice* E. G. Mansel, seconded. Dated 6th December, 1886.

18*th January*.—Major James Arthur Strachan has been seconded for Service on the Staff. Dated 1st September, 1886.

Lieut. Norman A. Hay Budd has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th October, 1886.

4*th February*.—Gentleman-Cadet Edward Alexander Stanton, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. J. Hanbury-Williams, promoted. Dated 5th February, 1887.

Gentleman-Cadet Francis Heale Taylor, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. H. F. Binsteed, seconded. Dated 5th February, 1887.

Gentleman-Cadet John Hill, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. Hinde, seconded. Dated 5th February, 1887.

Honorary Queen's Cadet George Northcote Colvile, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieu-

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tenant, in succession to Lieut. N. A. H. Budd, seconded. Dated 5th February, 1887.

11*th February*.—Captain F. H. Plowden to be Major, *vice* J. A. Strachan, seconded. Dated 1st September, 1886.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut. John Hanbury-Williams is antedated to 1st September, 1886, *vice* F. H. Plowden, instead of *vice* E. G. Mansel, whose seconding is cancelled.

25*th February*.—Lieut. Francis William Henry Cox has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th November, 1886.

8*th March*.—Lieut. Francis Gordon Cardew has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 18th November, 1886.

The following Officers holding the appointment of Brigade-Major on the Staff to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutants and Quartermasters-General, to complete their respective periods of Staff Service. Dated 1st April, 1887 :—

* * * * *

Captain C. M. Hutton, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

* * * * *

22*nd March*.—*To be Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps*. —Lieut. Llewellyn James Howell. Dated 31st January, 1885, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.

3*rd May*.—Lieut. the Honourable Charles Grenville Bruce, from the 3rd Battalion, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. W. H. Cox, seconded. Dated 4th May, 1887.

Lieut. Percy Seymour Stanhope, from the 3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession

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to Lieut. F. G. Cardew, seconded. Dated 4th May, 1887.

17*th June*.—The under-mentioned Brevet-Major to be Lieut.-Colonel. Dated 21st June, 1887 :—

St. Vincent Alexander Hammick, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

5*th July*.—Lieut. Herbert William Johnston has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 14th April, 1887.

12*th July*.—Lieut. Robert Fanshawe to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. H. Odell, who has completed his period of service in that appointment. Dated 1st July, 1887.

15*th July*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Stanley Crozier, having completed six years' service as a Regimental Lieut.-Colonel, has been placed on half-pay. Dated 1st July, 1887.

19*th July*.—Lieut.-Colonel George Francis Vesey has been appointed to command a Battalion. Dated 1st July, 1887.

2*nd September*.—In Despatch (111) from Major-General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Upper Burma Field Force, to the Adjutant-General in India (through the Adjutant-General, Madras Army), dated Mandalay, the 11th April, 1887 :—

"In continuation of my Despatch, dated Mandalay, 10th March, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the names of the following officers who have been mentioned by Colonel Stedman as having rendered specially good service during the operations of the column detailed to advance on Nyaungwe :—

* * * * *

Major W. Clark, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

2. Many of these officers have been brought to notice for good service elsewhere, and I beg specially

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to recommend . . . . Major Clark, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

9th September.—Lieut. Francis W. M. D. Scott resigns his commission. Dated 10th September, 1887.

13th September.—Gentleman-Cadet Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. Fanshawe, appointed Adjutant. Dated 14th September, 1887.

Gentleman-Cadet Charles Coffin Pearson, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott, resigned. Dated 14th September, 1887.

16th September.—Lieut. Hugh Charles C. Ducat has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 28th May, 1887.

Gentleman-Cadet Alexander Stewart Crum, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. C. C. Ducat. Dated 17th September, 1887.

Gentleman-Cadet Robert de Laune Faunce, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. W. Johnston, seconded. Dated 17th September, 1887.

4th October.—The second Christian name of 2nd Lieut. Faunce is De Laune, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 16th September, 1887.

25th October.—To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. George Benjamin Hodson, from The Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 1st September, 1884, but to rank from 10th May, 1882.

8th November.—Regimental District.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Robert Whigham, having completed five years' service in command of the 43rd Regimental District (the Oxfordshire Light Infantry), to be placed on half-pay. Dated 10th November, 1887.

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Colonel T. M. Bailie, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel, to Command the 43rd Regimental District (The Oxfordshire Light Infantry), *vice* Colonel R. Whigham. Dated 10th November, 1887.

15*th November.*—*To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.*—Lieut. William Alexander Oswald. Dated 17th June, 1884, but to rank from 9th September, 1882.

25*th November.*—The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following Promotions being conferred on the under-mentioned Officers, in recognition of their services during the recent operations in Burma. Dated 1st July, 1887:—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * *

Major William Clark, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

1888.

24*th January.*—*To be Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps.*—Lieut. Norman Arthur Hay Budd. Dated 19th October, 1886, but to rank from 9th May, 1885.

6*th March.*—*To be Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps.*—Lieut. Charles Gordon Prendergast. Dated 29th April, 1886, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

10*th April.*—*To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.*—Lieut. Herbert Hinde. Dated 30th June, 1886, but to rank from 6th May, 1885.

15*th May.*—The under-mentioned 2nd Lieutenants have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 11th February, 1888:—

Francis Heale Taylor. John Hill.

29*th May.*—Lieut. Roger Carmichael Robert Owen, from the 3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* F. H. Taylor, seconded. Dated 30th May, 1888.

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5*th June.—Half-Pay*, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Sir St. Vincent Alexander Hammick, Bart., to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 6th June, 1888.

To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Charles Henry Frederic Binsteed. Dated 2nd October, 1886, but to rank from 12th May, 1883.

19*th June.*—Captain H. A. Amyatt-Burney retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Dated 20th June, 1888.

The Queen has approved of the under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps being permitted to resign the Service:—

Lieut. Herbert Hinde, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1888.

3*rd July.*—Lieut. Gerald F. Mockler to be Captain, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel S. Crozier, placed on half-pay. Dated 6th June, 1888.

Staff.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick, Bart., from half-pay, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel H. Knollys, who has resigned that Appointment, and been placed on half-pay pending absorption into the Establishment of the Royal Artillery. Dated 22nd June, 1888.

14*th August.*—Lieut. Richard Harman has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1888.

14*th August.—To be Lieutenants, Bengal Staff Corps.*—Lieut. Francis Gordon Cardew. Dated 18th November, 1886, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

Lieut. Hugh Charles Claude Ducat. Dated 28th May, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

21*st August.*—Gentlemen-Cadets from the Royal Military College to be 2nd Lieutenants:—

Frederick William Bagshawe, *vice* J. Hill, seconded.

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Frederick James Moberly, in succession to Lieut. G. F. Mockler, promoted.

9th October.—To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Francis William Henry Cox. Dated 27th November, 1886, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

23rd October.—2nd Lieut. the Honourable Charles G. Bruce has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th September, 1888.

9th November.—Lieut. Berkeley Rumbold Goren, from the 4th Battalion, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* the Honourable C. G. Bruce, seconded. Dated 10th November, 1888.

1889.

8th January.—Captain Eustace G. Mansel has been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 31st December, 1888.

11th January.—Despatch from Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, K.C.B., A.D.C., Commanding Suakin Field Force, to Major-General the Honourable J. C. Dormer, C.B., Commanding Troops, Egypt.

Suakin, December 24th, 1888.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following report on the action of Gamaizah on the 20th December, 1888:—

46. The services of Lieut.-Colonel F. Rhodes, Royal Dragoons, and Major Johnstone, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, were placed at my disposal by you, and they well performed the work that fell to them.

15th January.—To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. Herbert William Johnston, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 14th April, 1887, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

5th February.—Captain Frederick John Evelegh has

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been seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 1st January, 1889.

5*th March*.—Lieut. Henry R. S. Cotton to be Captain, *vice* F. J. Evelegh, seconded. Dated 1st January, 1889.

15*th March*.—2nd Lieut. Edward Alexander Stanton to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. R. S. Cotton, promoted. Dated 1st January, 1889.

22*nd March*.—Gentleman-Cadet Godfrey Drage, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. R. Harman, seconded. Dated 23rd March, 1889.

16*th April*.—Captain the Honourable Arthur Edward Dalzell to be Major, *vice* H. M. S. Douglas, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. Dated 11th March, 1889.

23*rd April*.—Gentleman-Cadet Harry Lancelot Ruck-Keene, from the Royal Military College, *vice* E. A. Stanton, to be 2nd Lieutenant, promoted. Dated 24th April, 1889.

21*st May*.—The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel:—

Howard Kingscote. Dated 20th May, 1889.

2*nd July*.—*Staff*, Captain E. T. C. Bower to be Assistant Inspector of Signalling, *vice* Captain and Brevet-Major A. Davidson, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire. Dated 27th July, 1889.

16*th July*.—Captain Edmund T. C. Bower is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 27th July, 1889.

23*rd July*.—The under-mentioned Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel:—

Henry C. Adams, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

30*th July*.—Lieut. Charles Russell Day to be Captain, *vice* E. T. C. Bower, seconded. Dated 27th July, 1889.

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2nd Lieut. G. Northcote Colvile, to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. R. Day. Dated 27th July, 1889.

6*th August*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Howard Kingscote having completed four years' service in command of a Battalion, has been placed on half-pay. Dated 8th July, 1889.

Lieut. Richard C. Luard has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 3rd May, 1889.

13*th August*.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of 2nd Lieut. G. Northcote Colvile, which was notified in the *Gazette* of 30th July, 1889, is antedated to 3rd May, 1889, *vice* R. C. Luard, seconded.

2nd Lieut. P. Seymour Stanhope to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. R. Day, promoted. Dated 27th July, 1889.

20*th August*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Henry C. Adams has been appointed to command a Battalion. Dated 8th July, 1889.

20*th September*.—The under-mentioned Gentlemen-Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenants. Dated 21st September, 1889:—

John Lyttleton Powys, *vice* B. R. Goren, transferred to the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Edward Henry Payne, *vice* G. N. Colvile, promoted.

Walter Sladen Prentis, *vice* P. S. Stanhope, promoted.

12*th November*.—2nd Lieut. Robert De L. Faunce has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th August, 1889.

15*th November*.—Despatch from Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., late commanding the Upper Burmah Force, to the Adjutant-General in India. No. 2, dated Simla, 6th July, 1889.—16. The following Officer has also well earned mention in this despatch for service in the Chin Hills:—

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2nd Lieut. R. De L. Faunce, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Orderly Officer to the General Officer Commanding.

19*th November.*—*To be Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps.*—2nd Lieut. Francis Heale Taylor, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1888.

13*th December.*—*To be Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps.*—2nd Lieut. John Hill, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1888.

17*th December.*—2nd Lieut. Frederick W. Bagshawe has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th September, 1889.

20*th December.*—2nd Lieut. Henry Forbes Darell-Brown, from the 4th Battalion, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* F. W. Bagshawe, seconded. Dated 21st December, 1889.

Lieut. Cecil Henry Cobb, from the 3rd Battalion, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* R. De L. Faunce, seconded. Dated 21st December, 1889.

1890.

11*th February.*—Lieut. Arthur B. Thruston has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 30th January, 1890.

25*th February.*—2nd Lieut. Sir C. Cuyler, Bart., to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. B. Thruston, seconded. Dated 30th January, 1890.

Lieut. Redmond Edward Watt, from the 3rd Battalion, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* Sir C. Cuyler, Bart. Dated 26th February, 1890.

16*th May.*—*To be Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps.*—Lieut. Richard Harman, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 10th May, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

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29*th August.*—*To be Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps.*—2nd Lieut. the Honourable Charles Granville Bruce. Dated 29th October, 1888.

9*th December.*—Major Francis W. S. Grant is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th December, 1890.

12*th December.*—*To be Lieutenants, Madras Staff Corps.*—2nd Lieut. Robert De Laune Faunce. Dated 27th August, 1889.

2nd Lieut. Frederick William Bagshawe. Dated 19th September, 1889.

1891.

6*th January.*—Supernumerary Major Walter Howell Cunliffe to be Major, *vice* F. W. S. Grant, retired. Dated 13th December, 1890.

Lieut. William Owen to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain P. T. Clark, who has completed his period of service in that appointment. Dated 2nd January, 1891.

17*th February.*—2nd Lieut. Edward H. Payne has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th November, 1890.

Gentleman-Cadet Francis Joseph Henley, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, *vice* E. H. Payne. Dated 18th February, 1891.

17*th March.*—Captain Henry S. Cotton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 10th January, 1891.

24*th March.*—Supernumerary Captain Charles M. Hutton to be Captain, *vice* H. R. S. Cotton, seconded. Dated 10th January, 1891.

15*th May.*—Major J. G. C. Curtis, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay Establishment, *vice* C. E. Parker-Jervis, resigned. Dated 24th February, 1891.

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29*th May*.—Supernumerary Lieut. Richard C. Luard to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. Owen, appointed Adjutant. Dated 24th February, 1891.

26*th June*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel George Francis Vesey, on completion of four years' service in command of a Battalion, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st July, 1891.

3*rd July*.—Major Arthur Campbell Money to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Colonel G. F. Vesey, retired. Dated 1st July, 1891.

Supernumerary Major James Johnstone to be Major, *vice* A. C. Money. Dated 1st July, 1891.

4*th August*.—Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Henry C. Adams, on completion of six years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Dated 27th July, 1891.

25*th August*.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel William Clark to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Colonel H. C. Adams, placed on half-pay. Dated 27th July, 1891.

Supernumerary Major James Arthur Strachan to be Major, *vice* Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark. Dated 27th July, 1891.

Supernumerary Captain Francis A. B. Talbot to be Captain, *vice* the Honourable A. E. Dalzell, promoted. Dated 27th July, 1891.

3*rd November*.—Lieut. Edward D. White to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieut. R. Fanshawe, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 1st November, 1891.

17*th November*.—The under-mentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 19th November, 1891:—

* * * * *

George Williams, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

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15*th December.*—*Staff*, Lieut.-Colonel Sir St. V. A. Hammick, Bart., from half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel M. W. G. Gosset, C.B., appointed to the Staff in India. Dated 10th November, 1891.

18*th December.*—The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—

Lieut. B. Upperton, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R. Blundell Hollinshed-Blundell, Commanding a First-Class District of the Bombay Army. Dated 2nd June, 1891.

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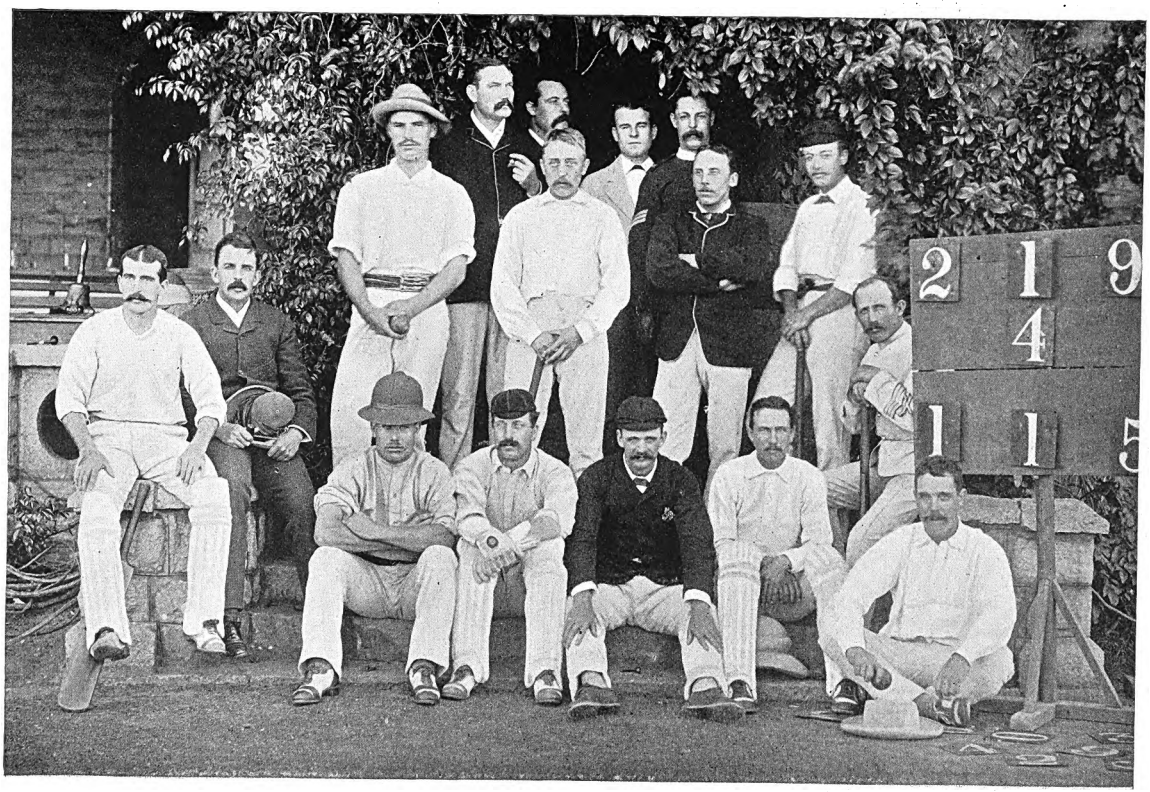

CRICKET TEAM, 1st BATTALION, 1884.

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A NIGHT MARCH AND AFTER.

By C. A. Bradbrook[1]

(*Late Sergeant, Oxfordshire Light Infantry*).

The scene here presented to our view was common enough all over South Africa during the latter part of the year 1901, when the British by means of rapid and unexpected marches were surprising and capturing Boer Commandos.

Outside Ermelo, a town in the south-eastern Transvaal fifty miles from the railway, we find encamped one of the roving columns of the British field force. The scene is one of intense quiet: it is about three o'clock in the afternoon and all the men not actually on duty are for the most part sleeping, with their saddles as pillows. A few are writing what may prove to be their last letters home, for the order has been given out that all available mounted men, with one pom-pom, will parade at seven-thirty for a night march.

The horses are grazing about a quarter of a mile away under a strong grazing picket; all horses requiring it have been shod, saddlery has been inspected for broken or weakened straps, bandoliers filled with cartridges, rifles cleaned and the actions oiled.

As it becomes dusk a quiet stir is manifest throughout the camp, horses are driven in, watered, cleaned, and fed, by which time the cooks have water boiling and tea made, which helps to wash down the half biscuit each

[1] Charles Alfred Bradbrook served with the 1st Battalion in South Africa, principally with the M.I. Company of the Regiment, and for his services was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He subsequently returned to his home in Canada, and is now studying at the Acadia College, Nova Scotia, with a view to taking Holy Orders. His portrait was given in the Chronicle, 1902, p. 124.—Ed.

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soldier finds himself in possession of. As they sit quietly chatting and eating their meal we get a glimpse of the kind of men who are doing the Empire's work; *these* are veterans who have for the most part been treking and fighting since October, 1899—thin, brown, wiry, and keen-eyed; for the two years' campaigning has left its impress on all of them; and if any have misgivings of the night's work ahead, they show no outward sign, and one could hardly believe that they expected to be at death-grip with the redoubtable Louis Botha at the morrow's dawn.

At last, when it is too dark for any lurking Boer to see what is going on, horses are saddled and men stand by to move off at seven-thirty. All pipes are put out and perfect silence is preserved. At the time appointed, to the left of the camp, the force is drawn up in close order in column of sections, with the pom-pom in the centre; not an order is given above a whisper, and in spite of the fact that it is impossible to see more than twenty yards in any direction, the march is commenced in perfect order, all impressing one with the machine-like discipline of the whole force. Hour after hour passes, the columns moving alternately at the walk, trot, and canter; once a horse puts his foot into a hole and horse and rider come down heavily, but no one takes the slightest notice except the man in file on his right, who pulls up instantly to protect him with his horse until the rear sections have passed.

About midnight the moon rises, making the moving column appear ghost-like as it sweeps over the veldt. Suddenly there is a check; Oliphants River is to be crossed. The late rains have made the drift not only dangerous but almost impassable. But it is negotiated in sections of four, officers being posted on either bank to see that it is expeditiously accomplished, the columns

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reforming on the further bank as they were before. When all are over, the signal is given to move on again, and the river is rapidly left behind.

At three there is another check. This time the advance section has surrounded a house, and without a shot being fired has captured a score of Boers who were there on outpost, but had neglected to put out sentries through an over-sense of security. From them the information is obtained that the Boer laager is but four miles away. The force having ridden thirty-eight miles from Ermelo, a halt is called for half an hour and the men try to snatch a little sleep with their bridles held over their arms. But almost immediately, it seems, the order for another advance is given. Wet and benumbed from crossing the river, drowsy so as to be hardly aware of their destination, the weary troopers once more ride on in the monotonous and seemingly endless march.

Just before dawn another halt is called, and alternate sections are moved up on the right and left of the leading section until the column is in one long line with the pom-pom in the centre on the road. As daylight breaks the faces of the men can be seen now eager and expectant. Suddenly the command to gallop is given, and as the long line obeys, nothing can be heard but the thud of hoofs and swish, swish, as the horses gallop through the wet grass, the occasional jingle of a stirrup, and the low rumble of the gun on the road drawn by its straining team of six horses. As the crest of the next ridge is reached, the Boer laager is seen near the bottom of the farther slope—the camp scattered over a large area, horses hobbled and grazing, wagons in any position considered convenient by their owners, the only evidence of even a semblance of order being the Krupp field guns, with their ammunition wagons to the right.

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Surprised and confused, the greater number of Boers are either running wildly about or saddling their horses for instant flight; others more determined hurriedly swing the field guns into position, while still others gather for a stand near a farmhouse and its attendant buildings.

The sight of all this is too much for the British soldiery. With a hoarse cheer they spur down the slope at racing speed, each vieing with the other in an attempt to reach the enemy first. Then suddenly the nerve-racking pom-pom tears into action on the ridge, dropping its one-pound percussion shells with precision, impartially seeking the Krupp guns and the defenders of the farm. Profiting by bitter experience the British give the enemy no time to rally, but press them at all points. At last the fighting is over in all parts of the field except around the farmhouse, in which several Boers are making a final stand. One of the troopers runs forward towards the door; thirty yards from the house he staggers, hit by a dozen bullets; but, recovering for the moment, runs on, coughing blood at every step, collapsing at last in a heap while still five yards away. Before he falls, two others are streaking across that fifty yards of bullet-swept open to break the door in. One has scarcely gone five yards before he lurches forward, literally riddled with bullets, the other by some whim of fate reaches the door unharmed. Bursting the lock with a shot from his rifle he forces it open, only to drop with his skull smashed by the butt of a Mauser rifle. But others are close upon his heels, and before the door can again be closed they are over the threshold and fighting in a hand-to-hand struggle with the desperate defenders. No words are wasted, no quarter asked or given; in five short minutes of grim silence the work is done and the fight is over.

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OBITUARY, 1909.

MAJOR PHILIP BARLOW OSBORN, D.S.O., died in the South of France, while on sick leave from India, on the 12th February, 1909.

He was born on the 16th October, 1870, and joined the Regiment (from the Militia) as 2nd Lieutenant, 28th September, 1892; promoted Lieutenant, 9th November, 1892; Captain, 27th February, 1900; Brevet-Major, 7th September, 1904; temporary Lieut.-Colonel, 1st April, 1905.

Major Osborn, who served for ten years in British East Africa, Central Africa, and Uganda, under the Colonial Office, had a brilliant career, eventually commanding one of the battalions of the King's African Rifles, but his long African service undermined his constitution, and was doubtless the indirect cause of his death. Proceeding to the Uganda Protectorate on the 18th June, 1897, he arrived in the country in time to take part in the suppression of the mutiny of the Soudanese troops. Many officers still serving with the Regiment will remember the circumstances of the Uganda Mutiny, principally because of the tragic death of Major A. B. Thruston (Oxfordshire Light Infantry) at the hands of the mutineers in October, 1897, and a full account of the unfortunate affair appeared in THE CHRONICLE of that year.[1] In the subsequent fighting with the mutineers (1897 98), Lieut. Osborn greatly distinguished himself, being present at the Capture of of Kabagambi (severely wounded), the attack of Kijembo, and several other engagements. He was

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1897, p. 228.

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mentioned in Despatches, and received the Medal with two Clasps and the D.S.O.

He next saw service in British East Africa in 1901, when he was employed in the operations against the Ogaden Somalis in Jubaland. Medal with Clasp. Again, during 1902–4 he was on service in East Africa, and in Somaliland, and was present at the action of Gidballi, being four times mentioned in Despatches, and receiving two Clasps to his East African Medal, as well as the Brevet of Major.

Major Osborn commanded the Central African Battalion of the King's African Rifles from the 1st April, 1905, until the 18th June, 1907, when, having been seconded for service under the Colonial Office for ten years, he was called upon either to return to his British regiment or to relinquish his place in it and remain in Africa. He elected to sever his connection with Africa and rejoin the Regiment, so, after a few months' leave in England, he joined the 1st Battalion in India in February, 1908, and was posted to the command of G Company. Before the end of the year, however, his health gave way, and he was invalided home.

CAPTAIN PERCY SEYMOUR STANHOPE died at Southsea, on the 4th March, 1909, and was buried at Kirby Malzeard.

He was the son of the late Hon. Percy Stanhope, and was born on the 22nd July, 1865. Entering the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, as 2nd Lieutenant, from the Militia, on the 4th May, 1887, he was promoted Lieutenant 27th July, 1889, and Captain 8th January 1897.

From February to October, 1898, Captain Stanhope was seconded for service with the Army Pay Department, and on the 12th July, 1899, he retired from the service, receiving a gratuity, to serve in the Militia,

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CAPTAIN P. S. STANHOPE.

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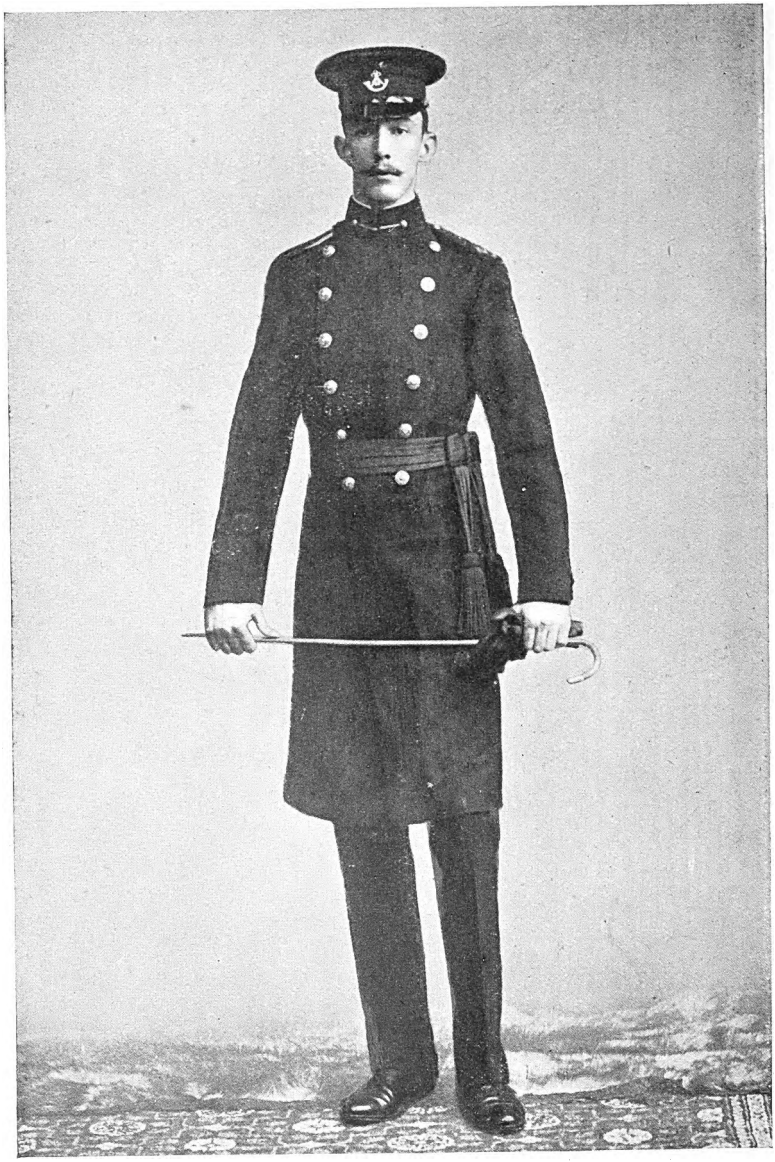

LIEUT. E. H. LENTHALL.

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when he was posted, as Captain, to the 4th Battalion Sherwood Foresters.

Serving with the 1st Battalion in England and Ireland, he proved himself a zealous officer, and at different times passed the Chatham and Hythe Courses, as well as the Courses in Mounted Infantry and Transport.

Captain Stanhope was a good sportsman, and a great lover of dogs. He bequeathed to the Depôt Mess the full-sized painting of his Dachshund "Bismarck."

LIEUT. EDMUND HENRY LENTHALL died at Linford, Ringwood, Hants, on the 18th May, 1909, aged 28.

He joined the Regiment (from the 4th Battalion) on the 29th November, 1905, and served with the 2nd Battalion at home, until his health broke down in the summer of 1908.

"A keen soldier and sportsman," writes one of his brother officers, "as well as an excellent draughtsman, Lenthall was a great loss to the Regiment."

The funeral took place at Besselsleigh on the 21st May, and was attended by three Officers and two Colour-Sergeants of the 2nd Battalion, and by three Officers, the Sergeant-Major, and six Colour-Sergeants and Sergeants of the Depôt.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAM BLACKWOOD died on the 13th September, 1909, at Long Cross, Chertsey, aged 69.

He entered the 52nd Light Infantry as Ensign, 12th June, 1863; promoted Lieutenant, 11th December, 1866; Captain, 28th October, 1868; Major (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), 1st July, 1881. Retired on retired

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pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel, 15th August, 1883.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES KENRICK CROSSE died on 19th October, 1909, in his 78th year, and was buried at ~~Chorley~~, Lancashire.

He was the second son of the late T. B. and A. M. Crosse, of Shaw Hill, Chorley, and entered the 52nd Light Infantry as Ensign, 12th July, 1850. Promoted Lieutenant, 15th October, 1852; Captain, 15th April, 1856; Brevet-Major, 19th January, 1858; Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel 17th December, 1868. Retired, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, 1869.

At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, Captain Crosse was with his company of the 52nd at Sialkot, and shortly afterwards joined the Moveable Column under Nicholson. He was present at the defeat of the mutineers at the action on the banks of the Ravee (12th and 16th July, 1857), where his company captured a gun. He also took part in the siege and assault of Delhi, and was placed in command of the supports when the storming of the Cashmere Gate was ordered. Captain Bayley being wounded in the advance, Captain Crosse ran forward and led the storming party of the 3rd Division through the Gate, being the first man into Delhi. For his services he received a Brevet-Majority, and the Medal with Clasp.

Colonel Crosse's pride in his old Regiment remained to the end, and he took the liveliest interest in everything connected with the 52nd. To his kindly assistance, both in literary contributions and in illustrations, THE CHRONICLE owes much.

CAPTAIN AND QUARTERMASTER GEORGE ALLEN HIRST died at Alverstoke, Hants, on the 12th November, 1909.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL C. K. CROSSE.

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He was born on the 24th March, 1847, and enlisted on the 24th March, 1862. Served in the ranks until the 27th June, 1883, when he was promoted Quartermaster (with the honorary rank of Lieutenant) in the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry. He served with the Regiment continuously in England, Ireland, Malta, Gibraltar, Egypt, India, and Burma, until the 20th June, 1894, when he was transferred to Cowley Barracks, as Quartermaster of the 4th Battalion and Depôt.

The honorary rank of Captain was granted to him on the 27th June, 1893, and he retired, on retired pay, on the 16th October, 1901.

We regret to announce the deaths of the following soldiers of the 1st Battalion:—

Private C. HAYES, 3rd March, 1909.
Private G. FRY, 11th March, 1909.
Private E. JONES, 22nd April, 1909.
Private H. BULLEN, 28th May, 1909.
Private J. HITCH, 4th June, 1909.
Private W. SWAIN, 17th July, 1909.
Private F. STEVENS, 28th September, 1909.

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NOTICE.

The Editor will gratefully welcome any hints or suggestions which readers of The Chronicle may feel inclined to offer, and he desires to express a hope that anyone who possesses pictures, sketches, diaries, etc., of Regimental interest will communicate with him.

To old Officers he would point out that incidents of their service, however trifling they may appear to be, cannot fail to be of interest to the present generation of Regimental soldiers.

Subscribers who have not already done so will greatly oblige by giving a standing order to their bankers to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. Cox & Co. annually on the 1st January.

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A few copies of the last nine Volumes can still be had.

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